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OREGON SPECTATOR.

Vol. 4. "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way," No. 10.

WILSON BLAIN, Editor.] Oregon City, (O. T.,) Thursday, February 7, 1850. [GEO. B. GOUDY, Printer.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JNO H COUCH BENJ STARK

COUCH & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS,

PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY

October 4, 1849

BENJ STARK, EDW'D S. SHERMAN, } JNO S SHERMAN, JNO H. COUCH

STARK & CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

REFER TO—Wm S Wetmore, esq, New York
Messrs. Wetmore & Cryder, "
" Taylor & Merrill, "
" Wetmore & Co. Canton.

Oct 4, 1849

JNO. S SHERMAN, BENJAMIN STARK,
EDW'D S. SHERMAN,

SHERMANS & STARK,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NEW YORK CITY

Oct 4, 1848

LAW NOTICE.

J QUINN THORNTON,

ATTORNEY & COUNCELLOR AT LAW,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCLRY

Office on the east side of Main street, opposite the Brick Store

Oregon City, Oct. 4, 1849

A A SKINNER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Office on West side of Water Street,

OREGON CITY

Oct 18, 1849.

DR A H. STEELE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

RESIDENCE WITH MR MOSS

Oregon City, Nov 29, 1849—6m

J D. & W C HOLMAN

HAVE formed a co-partnership, and will keep on hand a variety of Dry Goods and Groceries They would solicit a small portion of custom

Oct 4, 1849

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE

THE undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership, and will carry on the mercantile business under the firm of Abernethy & Clark.

GEO ABERNETHY,
HIRAM CLARK

Oregon City, August 9, 1849—tf

JUST RECEIVED direct from the east, per brig John Petty, a choice assortment of

Hollowares,	Cut and wrought nails of all sizes,
Stoneware,	
Tinware,	Soap,
Powder,	Shot,
Lead,	Chalk,
Window glass,	Candle wick
Also, per Toulon,	
Tea,	Coffee,
Sugar,	Fire crackers, &c &c
Spices,	

And for sale by R CAUFIELD

Oregon City, Nov 15, 1849

A HOOD,

MERCHANT AND TRADER,

OREGON CITY

Janury 24, 1850—tf

EMMET & HOAR,

ATTORNEYS & COUNCELLORS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

REFER TO—
Couch & Co Portland, Oregon Territory
JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, Oregon City.
STARK & Co San Francisco

January 24, 1850—1y

GEORGE GIBBS,

COUNCELLOR AT LAW,

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL AGENT,

Custom House Buildings,

ASTORIA,

WILL attend to all business confided to him in the preparation of legal papers, the loading and discharge of vessels, receiving consignments for sales or storage, &c

REFERENCES
CAMPBELL & SMITH, Oregon City
Col. WM W LORING, "
Lt. D M. FROST, Regt'l Q M, "
Gen. JOHN ADAIR, Astoria

January 10, 1850—tf

NEW STORE

AT COLUMBUS, TUALITIN PLAINS

THE subscriber has just opened a new stock of dry goods, groceries, hollowware, shot, boots, shoes, medicines, &c, received per McFarland Also on hand timothy and flax seed Agents for Moffat's Life Pills, Phœnix Bitters, Blake's Bitters, Bailey's Syrup of Wild Cherry and Gurnsey Balsam Call and get bargains

ABRAHAM SULGER

Columbus, Tualatin Plains, Jan 10, 1850

ABRAHAM SULGER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & AGENT,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

REFERENCES
Gen. RILEY, U. S A, California
Gen P. F SMITH, " Oregon
DAVID S BROWN & Co Philadelphia.
P H TITUS, New York.
ENDICOTT & GREENE, San Francisco

January 24, 1850—tf

JAMES M MOORE & CO.

WILL keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

At their store in Linn City

Oct. 4, 1849.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Death of Edgar Allen Poe

'Quoth the Raven, "Never more?"

Edgar Allen Poe is dead He died in Baltimore on Sunday, September 7. This announcement will startle many, but few will be grieved by it. The poet was known personally or by reputation, in all this country, he had readers in England, and in several of the states of Continental Europe, but he had few or no friends; and the regrets for his death will be suggested principally by the consideration that in him literary art has lost one of its most brilliant but erratic stars

In the following exquisite specimen of versification, the cadences of which are so natural, and in such keeping, there is illustrated less of the creative faculty than in most of his pieces It was addressed to a woman of kindred genius, to whom, it is not a secret that sometime since the death of his first wife, he was for a short time engaged to be married We know the scene, in a neighboring city, and we know that the incident of his seeing the person under such circumstances is literally true

TO ——— ——— ———

I saw thee once—once only—years ago
I must not say how many—but not many
It was a July midnight; and from out
A full-orbed moon that, like thine own soul, soaring,
Sought a precipitant pathway up through heaven,
There fell a silvery-silken veil of light,
With quietude, and sultriness, and slumber,
Upon the upturned faces of a thousand
Roses that grew in an enchanted garden,
Where no wind dared to stir, unless on tiptoe—
Fell on the upturned faces of these roses
That gave out, in return for the love-light,
Their odorous souls in an ecstatic death—
Fell on the upturned faces of these roses
That smiled and died in this parterre, enchanted
By thee and by the poetry of thy presence
Clad all in white, upon a violet bank
I saw thee half reclining, while the moon
Fell on the faces of the upturned roses,
And on thine own, upturned—alas! in sorrow
Was it not Fate, that, on this July midnight—
Was it not Fate (whose name is also Sorrow)
That bade me pause before that garden gate
To breathe the incense of those slumbering roses?
No footstep stirred the hated world all slept,
Save only thee and me I paused—I looked—
And in an instant all things disappeared,
(Ah, bear in mind this garden was enchanted!)
The pearly luster of the moon went out
The mossy banks and the meandering paths,
The happy flowers and the repining trees,
Were seen no more the very roses' odors
Died in the arms of the adoring airs
All, all expired save thee—save less than thou.
Save only the divine light in thine eyes—
Save but the soul in thine uplifted eyes
I saw but them—they were the world to me
I saw but them—saw only them for hours—
Saw only them until the moon went down
What wild heart-histories seemed to be unwritten
Upon those crystalline, celestial spheres!
How dark a woe, yet how sublime a hope!
How silently serene a sea of pride!
How daring an ambition! yet how deep—
How fathomless a capacity for love!
But now, at length, dear Dian sunk from sight
Into a western couch of thunder-cloud,
And thou, a ghost, amid the entombing trees
Didst glide away Only thine eyes remained
They would not go—they never yet have gone
Lighting my lonely pathway home that night,
They have not left me (as my hopes have) since
They follow me, they lead me through the years
They are my ministers—yet I their slave.
Their office is to illumine and enkindle—
My duty, to be saved by their bright light,
And purified in their electric fire—
And sanctified in their elysian fire
They fill my soul with beauty, (which is hope,)
And are far up in Heaven, the stars I kneel to
In the sad, silent watches of my night,
While even in the meridian glare of day
I see them still—two sweetly scintillant
Venuses, unextinguished by the sun!

There are perhaps some of our readers who will understand the allusions of the following beautiful poem. Mr Poe presented it in MS. to the writer of these paragraphs, just before he left New York, recently, remarking that it was the last thing he had written

ANNABEL LEE

It was many and many a year ago,
In a kingdom by the sea
That a maiden there lived whom you may know
By the name of ANNABEL LEE;
And this maiden she lived with no other thought
Than to love and be loved by me
I was a child and *she* was a child,
In this kingdom by the sea
But we loved with a love that was more than love—
I and my ANNABEL LEE—
With a love that the winged seraphs of heaven
Coveted her and me

And this was the reason that, long ago,
In this kingdom by the sea,
A wind blow out of a cloud, chilling
My beautiful ANNABEL LEE,
So that her highborn kinsmen came
And bore her away from me,
To shut her up in a sepulchre
In this kingdom by the sea

The angels, not half so happy in heaven,
Went envying her and me—
Yes!—that was the reason (as all men know,
In this kingdom by the sea)
That the wind came out of the cloud by night,
Chilling and killing my ANNABEL LEE

But our love it was stronger by far than the love
Of those who were older than we—
Of many far wiser than we—
And neither the angels in heaven above,
Nor the demons down under the sea,
Can ever dissever my soul from the soul
Of the beautiful ANNABEL LEE

For the moon never beams, without bringing me dreams
Of the beautiful ANNABEL LEE;
And the stars never rise, but I feel the bright eyes
Of the beautiful ANNABEL LEE
And so, all the night tide, I lie down by the side
Of my darling—my darling—my life and my bride,
In her sepulchre there by the sea—
In her tomb by the sounding sea

FROM EUROPE.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

THE JEWS IN HUNGARY

We have received the following letter from our Hungarian correspondent, dated Neustadt, Oct. 5·

"The communication with France being re opened, I hasten to inform you of the sad condition in which my poor brethren are placed, and particularly those residing at Pesth. The Jews in the other towns, even at Presburg, being, generally speaking, poor, Pesth was selected by Haynau for supplying contributions, which it is morally impossible for the Jewish inhabitants to pay Reports have spread about the Emperor's remission of these immense sums, but, alas! 'the wish was father to the thought.' His majesty referred the deputation back to Haynau, with whom the affair is entirely left, and said he could not interfere To supplicate Haynau would be attended with as much success as to attempt to draw tears from a stone He would not even receive the deputation, who have, therefore, again proceeded to Vienna, to try another petition with the Emperor Would to God that we had a Montefiore at Vienna! He would plead the cause of the unhappy Jews of Buda-Pesth They have nothing more to give, they have been robbed and plundered on every occasion, and Haynau knows it Several of the wardens and committee of the congregation have been thrown into a felon's dungeon, and, I suppose, more arrests will follow The Rev Dr Schwab the excellent minister, has been condemned to six months' imprisonment in a fortress, for what crime do you think? For having, in his sermon at the synagogue, one day, when the whole town was plunged into mourning by the disastrous reverses suffered through Gorgey's submission—when every patriot was covered with sackcloth and ashes—when the dire calamities which afterwards befel us stared us in the face—for having then offered up a prayer to Heaven, that the Jews might be delivered from this captivity as their ancestors were redeemed from Egyptian bondage. He said it, the words had escaped the parched lips of the unhappy preacher, and his sobs pierced the hearts of the weeping congregation Something struck him, as if these words were to be visited with severe punishment It is dreadful to reflect that Christianity (if that be Christianity) should punish a man for praying to God in his misfortune But no, it cannot be, that cannot be Christianity That religion breathes charity in every line. It is Haynau's irreligion, it is the vindictiveness of a man (of a being, I should say) who hates Christianity and every other religion. More women were flogged last week, and an eye-witness of this public atrocity told me that the drummers could not bear to see the poor women (some of them of rank and respectability) suffering this ignominious fate, and actually turned away their eyes, full of sympathy, from the bleeding bodies Who can see or even hear of such barbarities without imploring the mercy of the All merciful to be redeemed from such captivity?

"Fischoff, the talented Jewish member of the Assembly and President of the Municipal Council, was also arrested, but as not a shadow of crime could be substantiated against him, he was liberated

"Before I conclude, I must ask how it is that the philanthropic Jews of England do not memorialise Lord Palmerston to intercede on our behalf It was to England we looked for succor, but even there we were disappointed. What else remains, then, for us, but to petition Him for relief who is everywhere the guardian of Israel, who sleepeth not and slumbers not I must close for to-day, more in my next."
—[Jewish Chronicle.

TURKEY

THE REFUGEES.

The Tribune translates the following letter from the correspondent of the Journal des Debats.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2.

The grand review of the troops of our garrison, which has been delayed until within a few days, on account of the political difficulties between the Porte and the Ministers of Russia and Austria, took place on the 2d of October on the plain of St. Stefano, in the presence of the Sultan. There were about 50,000 men. Everything went off admirably. The Sultan showed the utmost civility and kindness to the diplomatic corps. After the general audience, in which Sir Stratford Channing spoke in the name of his colleagues present, by virtue of his age, the Sultan admitted Gen Aupich to a private audience, who presented to him M. de Sartiges, Minister of France to Persia and M de Gabriac, chief Secretary of the legation at Constantinople. The Sultan received M de Sartiges with great affability, and conversed with him for a long time in the most friendly manner.

* * * * *

Gen. Bem, as soon as he learned the determination of the Sultan to resist the demands of Russia and Austria, and to refuse the extradition, declared that his country was his first religion, and as the Sultan had the same enemies and friends with himself, he wished to become his subject, and to serve under his flag, and that he would embrace Islamism, that he had resolved upon this when he left Hungary, and that he had not sooner announced his profession of faith, lest it might have the appearance of yielding to fear. He added that he did not wish to influence any one to follow his example Still, the Generals Kmeiz, Slaen, and thirty of the most ardent officers, were unwilling to separate from him, and announced their determination also to embrace Islamism

Kossuth, greatly irritated at Bem, went at once to the camp of the Hungarians, and informed them that the Porte resisted the demands of Austria and Russia, that France and England appeared decided to aid the Porte, and implored them not to stain by apostacy the flag of Christian Hungary, which they had always served with honor Some expressions of Kossuth, indicating that Bem and his companions had yielded to the promises or the threats of the Porte, produced a great effervescence in the camp of the Hungarians, and for a moment it was feared that there would be a disturbance.

Dembinski pursued a different course He did not become a Mussulman, but expressly admitted that the Porte had no hand in the abjuration of Bem and his companions, and he even wrote to the Grand Vizier and to the Seraskier letters of acknowledgment Bem is now called Murad-Pacha The refugees, without distinction, are treated with great kindness and humanity. The Governor of Widden, Tia-Pacha, has distributed to them a supply of shoes and clothing, of which they were in great need.

In the treaties between the Porte and the Christian powers, the articles concerning extradition, and even the exchange of prisoners, carefully reserved the persons who have embraced Islamism These become subjects of Islamism, and cannot be demanded on any pretext whatever

Murad-Pacha and his companions are thus completely protected by the treaties, and for this reason, Bem, who was aware of the fact, was unwilling to become a Mussulman before he had learned the determination of the Porte, fearing, if he did so sooner, he would be accused of having acted merely to save his head.

FRANCE.

THE ROMAN AFFAIR.

On the 18th in the Assembly, in continuing the debate on the affairs of Rome, M de Tocqueville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that the Government had thought, previous to the opening of the debate, that it might be useful for the discussion, and agreeable to the Assembly to know the progress and objects of the negotiations. He did not intend at present to enter into a discussion, but merely to expose the facts subsequent to the capture of Rome All those who approved of the expedition desired above all the restoration of Pius IX ("No, no," on the Left; "Yes, yes," on the Right) M. de Tocqueville observed that he did not allude to those who voted against the expedition, but to those who voted in its favor. ("How do you know?" cried a voice on the Left.) All admitted that that restoration should be marked by the grant of liberal institutions and an amnesty. The Government had favored with all its power the reestablishment of Pius IX because of its conviction that such an event was anxiously wished for by the immense majority of the people of the Roman States. ("Have you consulted them?" cried the Left) Pius IX. was at the same time a temporal Prince and the chief of the Catholic Church. His Government was an immaterial and intangible power, against which the greatest material powers of the earth had never prevailed. The Govern-

ment did not mean to use any constraint, but merely to exercise over the Pontiff a legitimate influence, conducive to the interests both of the Catholic community and of the Pontifical subjects. It had spoken loudly but respectfully. It had not demanded the reestablishment of the Constitution on account of the sad experiment made of that form of Government. It had confined itself to solicit the establishment of institutions which would immediately secure to the subjects of Pius IX welfare and civil liberty, and prepare them for political liberty. M. de Tocqueville then read a dispatch, addressed, on the 19th August last, to Cardinal Antonelli, by Messrs. de Rayneval and Courcelles, recapitulating the concessions with which France would be satisfied. He then referred to the letter written on the 18th of August by the President of the Republic to one of his Aides de camp. He had been asked if that document conveyed the expression of the policy the Cabinet supported. The instructions it demanded were exactly the same as those suggested by the Cabinet, which had neither disavowed nor intended to disavow that letter. As to the *mo u pr proprio* it had not completely realized all the hopes of the Government, but it contained the most essential reforms it had claimed, and the germ of others still more important. It conceded administrative and judiciary ameliorations, municipal and provincial institutions and a *consulto*—all which had been demanded by France. M de Tocqueville then read a dispatch he addressed on the 30th September last to the French Ambassador in Rome in which he conveyed to him the satisfaction experienced by France at the grant of the institutions mentioned in the *motu proprio* of the 12th at the same time that he expressed regret at their not being more complete. M de Tocqueville next recapitulated the measures adopted by the French authorities to place Rome after crushing the demagogues who held it under their yoke. To some of them France had offered hospitality and assistance although many were unworthy of her solicitude. [Loud exclamations on the Left.] I do not wonder at such interruptions from those," exclaimed the Minister "who hooted on the stage our flag and our soldiers." He then read another dispatch of the 30th of September in which he stated that the Government had been painfully affected by the restrictions introduced into the amnesty by the three Cardinals. He stated that France could not be, directly or indirectly a party to such acts, which he denounced as impolitic, and contrary to the avowed object of the Catholic Powers—this is, the conciliation of parties and the pacification of Italy. The amnesty had since been extended, and a revolution, which began by violence and murder, ['You lie,' exclaimed M. Testelin, who was called to order by the President,] ended without having cost a single individual his liberty, his property or his life. Those we have conquered," said M de Tocqueville, in conclusion, "ought to bless Heaven not to have met another adversary than France."

ITALY

HONORS CHEAP—RESULT OF LUCK

The Tribune translates the following from a letter in the Democratic Pacifique, dated Rome, Oct 25

"Pius IX wanted to decorate all the soldiers and sailors of the Expeditionary Corps. A friend of his, the King of Naples, suggested that a too lavish giving of rewards would diminish their value, and that it would accordingly be proper to use a certain degree of reserve in bestowing the proposed decorations.

"Shortly after the letter of the President arrived and the decorations were no longer thought of.

"A reconciliation having been commenced, the distribution of the medals was remembered again, and His Holiness profiting by the advice of Ferdinand of Bourbon determined to put moderation into his munificence, and to bestow only five decorations to each company. There were to be in addition three hundred in gold and enamel for the officers.

"Gen. Rostolan, yesterday, in his order of the day, mentioned this generosity of the Pope, and ordered that each company should designate, in its barracks, the five who should be decorated.

"But nobody wanted to wear the Papal medal, not a soldier was willing to have it inflicted on him.

"However, it was hard to go and tell the three furibund Cardinals at the Quirinal what had happened. Such a refusal would appear impolite on the part of the French soldier, who is always civil and civilized.

"Gen Rostolan accordingly gave orders that lots should be drawn to decide as to the unfortunates to be condemned to the medal. This was done, and as if chance took pleasure in turning the affair into ridicule, in one drawing of lots which I saw, a sergeant who had just arrived from the depot of Draguiguan, who had had no share in the expedition, was fixed upon for a medal.'

J C Holbrook, esq., of Mass, has accepted the office of U S District Attorney for Oregon, in the place of Coombs, who declined the appointment

THE SPECTATOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1850.

Ecclesiastical.

The morning service in the Methodist church on next Sabbath will be postponed. The appointment for the afternoon, at three o'clock, we will fill. This change in the service of the day is made in consequence of some pressing engagement calling away the Rev. Wilber.

Post Offices and Mail Routes.

We have just learned that the Rev. Wm Roberts has received authority to establish Post Offices and mail routes throughout this Territory. If there are no funds however to meet the expenses of the department except the avails of the various post offices, we fear little good will be accomplished. It is passing strange that it can be supposed that even the details of civil institutions can be carried out in this country with an empty treasury. Some of us begin to think it is high time that some funds were forthcoming to sustain domestic institutions in Oregon.

ADMISSION OF CALIFORNIA.—We notice that the New Orleans Picayune is out strongly, though in an indirect manner, against the admission of California into the Union as a State. If we may judge from the tone of the Picayune, California may calculate certainly on a strong opposition from the whole south to her admission. Her noble and decided renunciation of the "domestic institution" has taken southern statesmen all aback.

PRINTING OF THE LAWS.—We are fearful that we shall be unable to redeem our pledge that we would print the laws in the Spectator. We find so much difficulty in procuring copies that we have become so much disgusted with the whole affair that we have little disposition to trouble ourselves any farther with it.

DELIVERY OF OUR PAPER.—In consequence of the high waters prevalent for some time past we have great difficulty in finding opportunity to forward our paper to subscribers. In many instances subscribers have refused to carry the package to their neighbors, and yet the blame rests on us.

DREADFUL.—We notice great complaint in the New York papers that the morning mails had been almost fifteen minutes too late coming in one morning.

TELEGRAPH.—Mr. Riley, the enterprising Telegraph constructor has made a proposition to extend the Telegraphic wires to the Pacific coast. Success to him.

ELECTIONS.—The fall elections in a number of the States resulted generally favorable to the Democrats. In the three leading States, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, the contest was unusually close, leaving neither party with much of which to boast. There is no doubt a small loco majority in Congress. There is probably a small Whig majority in the New York Legislature.

MAILS.—We have had another mail arrival since our last. But it brought none, or but few papers. The irregularity and confusion of our Post Office accommodations are exceedingly trying to the patience. We have frequently been solicited to assist in the general effort to grumble; but really for ourself we feel quite independent on the occasion. We invariably get the news a week or ten days in advance of the mails, and as for letters we have cut all our acquaintances over the mountains and do not expect any letters, so it does not matter much with us what becomes of those *wayward* mail bags. It is evident enough without our grumbling that the handling of our mails is *rough* enough though not quite so *ready*.

To Correspondents.

We have a number of communications on hand which shall appear as soon, and as fast as our space will admit.

"Protestant" will please to excuse us for the present. We hope however ere long to be in a position to gratify his utmost wishes.

HON. S. R. THURSTON.—The New York Express of Nov. 13th, says the Hon. S. R. Thurston delegate to Congress from Oregon had arrived in that city per steamer Empire City.

QUICK PASSAGES.—The last two vessels that have arrived, the Eliza, and Ann Smith made the trip from San Francisco into the Columbia in six days.

FROM BOSTON.—There is a gentleman in this city who left Boston on the 13th Nov, and arrived in Oregon city, Jan 25th, just two months and twelve days.—This is the quickest passage from the States to this place of which we have yet heard.

SCHOOL LAW.—We have a supply of the School Law on hand in Pamphlet form, which we would be glad to distribute over the Territory.

SCHOOL BOOKS. A PROPOSITION.—As the business of shipping school books to this Territory has commenced and will doubtlessly increase, and as uniformity in the books used throughout the Territory is of vital importance to the successful working of any school system, we would suggest to the Superintendent, County School Commissioners, and Teachers throughout the Territory, the importance of meeting in Convention, and of determining on some uniform system of books to be used in all our schools. If this is not done, all manner of books will be introduced, perpetual confusion will prevail in our schools, and the expense of education will be greatly increased.

☞ We invite the readers attention to the advertisement of Coover & Co. It is not every day so valuable machinery is offered for sale in this market.

ARRIVAL.—Rev N. Doane and lady arrived in this city some two weeks since. They came to Oregon, we understand, for the purpose of taking charge of the Institute at Salem.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—We had the pleasure of being present at the examination of Elder Fisher's school at the lower end of the city. The evident improvement of the scholars in the various branches taught in the school must have been peculiarly gratifying to their parents and friends. We hope such public examinations will become much more common.—We are pleased to learn that the Baptists have resolved on the erection of an Institution of learning somewhere in the suburbs of the city.

☞ Our paper comes out this week rather diminutive in size. This is the result of a necessity incident to our remoteness from every market where printing paper can be procured. No pains will be spared however to remedy this defect at the earliest period, and in the mean time we will strive the more diligently to make up in quality what is deficient in quantity.

SHIPPING IN THE COLUMBIA.—It is said that there are at the present time, some thirty vessels in the Columbia and Willamette rivers, and all prosecuting an active and lucrative trade.

CAPT WHITE THE PILOT.—We hear this gentleman highly spoken of for his skill and activity in searching out the best channels and conducting vessels over the bar. There is no doubt but the arrival of Capt White and the Mary Taylor will mark an important era in the history of the Columbia river. In all ordinary circumstances, with the aid of this experienced pilot, there will be no occasion for any vessels remaining forty eight hours outside the bar.

FOUND.—A purse containing a quantity of money was found by an Indian, of the tribe below Okanegan, and left at the residence of Bishop Blanchett, which the owner can have by calling at the Bishop's house and proving property.

Man Lost

A young man by the name of Owens Bush, son of George Bush, at Puget's Sound, some time in the forepart of the month of December last, came to Cha Halem, to the house of Mr Nathan Eaton, an acquaintance of his, and on the night of the same day of his arrival, left his bed, clothing, &c, and fled, he was overtaken next morning by Mr Eaton, and brought back. A few minutes after his return, he went, as he said, to water his horse, which he mounted without saddle or bridle and rode off. Since which time nothing has been seen or heard of him.—He was partially deranged, as was supposed. His saddle &c. are at the house of Mr Eaton, at Cha Halem.

QUEER—VERY QUEER.—Last week we received a letter from a gentleman, dated at Portland, Jan 26th 1850, informing us that in looking over the mail at Portland, he noticed a large package of papers directed to our address. The package alluded to reached Oregon city Feb 5th.—With your leave, gentlemen, a little more promptness would not be amiss.

From the N Y Tribune, Nov 13.

Affairs on the Atlantic Side.

At this issue, public attention is forcibly attracted by the unusual amount of intelligence which has reached us at once from almost every part of the world. The most inspiring news of all is that of the establishment of Freedom in California, by the unanimous voice of the thousands of her People. This result has long been looked for at the North, and the consummation elicits a universal expression of delight. Other portions of the Union, however, will probably not be so well pleased. The recent aggressions of the French at the Sandwich Islands have awakened here a very general expression of abhorrence and indignation. The French Government has shown a disposition to play much the same game with this Government, on questions ostensibly growing out of the late Poussin difficulty, but little is thought of the matter, and the event calls forth no degree of apprehension. The ex-French Minister Poussin sailed for Havre on Saturday last. The French artisans of this City sent him a farewell letter expressive of regret at his departure, and he was waited on to the boat by a large company of his personal friends.

The new Envoy from France to this country is still in uncertainty. A rumor prevails that M Poussin will be succeeded by M Montholon, and not by M Sain Bois le Compte. Our diplomatic relations otherwise are apparently in a quiet and well conditioned state.

Affairs in Canada continue to preserve their customary degree of interest. The Annexationists in the chief cities of the Province appear to be rapidly gaining ground. Their Manifesto in favor of severing the British connexion has been, till lately, the engrossing topic of interest, not only in the Canadas but in the United States, and although the movement naturally calls forth great differences of opinion, and occasionally a bitter expression, its entire discussion has thus far been conducted with a remarkable degree of quietness. In the promotion of the views of the Annexationist party, a number of influential journals in different sections of the country have become its ostensible organs. In Montreal there are several, in Toronto a new and able semi-weekly has appeared, and in the townships there are many open advocates of the measure among the members of the prominent Provincial Press, as well as among the population.

Since our last issue, the Seat of Government has been removed from Montreal to Toronto, and much dissatisfaction has been the consequence, particularly among the office holders and the landlords. The Receiver General, M Viger, resigned his office in consequence of the act, and other officials are placed in situations of great embarrassment. The house owners are especially vexed at the prospect of so many fine mansions being left deserted on their hands,—the merchants, some of whom are M P 's doing business in Montreal, experience the troubles arising from the separation of residence and their business pursuits—and the withdrawal of the expenditures in town by the Regiment of soldiers formerly stationed at Montreal will be another blow at the prospects of the tradesmen. It is said that, in consequence, the military and Government officers remaining in the ex-Capital are using all possible endeavors to check the Annexation movement and cutting connection with those who have signed the Manifesto. No demonstrations of violence, however, have as yet been made on either part.

More important intelligence respecting the movements of the Annexationists has just reached us, viz the formation of "The Annexation Association of Montreal,' which adopts the sentiments of the Annexation Address, sets forth that the state of Colonial dependence can only be prolonged at the sacrifice of valuable interests; and the members of which bind themselves together, "burying in oblivion all past dissensions," to co-operate in all lawful and constitutional means to promote the objects they seek. The British American League is in session at Toronto, and has adopted a series of resolutions expressive of the ideas that a Constitution framed in unison with the wishes of the people and suited to the growing importance and intelligence of the country is essential to the welfare of the Colony and its future good government, and claiming as a right the entire control of the internal concerns and the industrial and commercial affairs of the Province. These schemes smack strongly of Annexation, and the entire movements, both of

leaguers and Annexationists, are pointing more and more definitively to the approach of important events.

The President and his Cabinet are busily engaged in the arrangement of the Message, Reports and Documents for the rapidly approaching Session of Congress. It is intimated that the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will suggest a number of important modifications of the existing Tariff, whereby it shall be rendered more applicable to the Agricultural and Commercial interests of the Union.

The question of "Constructive Mileage" —i. e. honorable Senators' receiving full pay for a suppositious journey, home and back to the Capitol, performed during the night which intervenes between an expiring Session and a called Senate,—has come up in a curious shape in the Treasury Department at Washington. The Senators put in the customary claim for constructive 'Mileage,' for the recent Extra Session, amounting to about $10,000, but it was disallowed by Mr Whittlesey, the First Controller of the Treasury—thereby placing Mr Dickens, the Secretary of the Senate, in an uncomfortable predicament, inasmuch as the pay went through his hands to its destination. For a while there was no little manifestation of excitement on the subject, but Mr Whittlesey's course being sustained by the President, the matter blew over without an explosion. It is quite plain, however, that the Mileage leaven of last Winter is working still, and will go on fermenting till the National expenditures are cleared of at least one enormous imposition.

The project of a Railroad to the Pacific has called together a great Convention of Delegates from different States of the Union, which was held at St Louis about the middle of October. The session was protracted, though interesting and important. Col Benton presented the National importance of the contemplated work, in one of his peculiarly elaborate speeches, and was well received by the Convention. A series of Resolutions was finally adopted, recommending to Congress the wisdom of providing for the construction of a Trunk Road to the Pacific, in California, and extending a branch to Oregon from some eligible point on the Mississippi river.

Another Convention, with somewhat similar objects in view, has just concluded its sessions in Memphis, Tenn.—where Lieut Maury, the celebrated and accomplished Superintendent of the National Observatory at Washington, was elected President. Delegates in this body represented ten or twelve of the Southern States, four or five of the Northern, and several of the Western, and the debates, though only of four days' continuance, possessed no small degree of interest. The conclusions of this Convention, as summed up in their concluding Resolutions, were briefly these:

1st That it is the duty of the General Government to provide at an early period for the construction of a National Railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean.

2d That the proper Engineers, Surveys, location of the line of the Road, etc should be appointed and completed by the General Government.

3d That for the construction of the Road, the Public Lands constitute a legitimate and proper fund, and that it is furthermore the duty of Congress, after the accomplishment of this great work, to aid, by an appropriation of the National domain, in the construction of Branch Railroads to connect the Northern Lakes and the great thoroughfares leading to the Atlantic—and also to aid in the construction of branches from the main trunk to suitable points on the Gulf of Mexico, either East or West of the Mississippi. And,

4th That while the contemplated Railroad across the Continent is in progress, a present communication between the American and Asiatic coast is of vast importance, and might readily be attained by Ship Canal, or Railroad, across the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, Nicaragua or Panama.

These various projects are to be earnestly urged upon the attention of Congress, and its aid invoked in the encouragement of private enterprises that may promote the objects here aimed at.

—Railroad movements in all parts of the country are becoming matters of constantly increasing interest. The southern States have entered largely into Railway enterprises. Within the last month Tennessee has been invaded by the first locomotive that ever crossed her borders. The Blue Ridge in Virginia is to be tunneled, and the great tunnel of the Georgia Railroad recently completed through Dalton and the Tennessee River, was first opened on the last day of October. In Illinois, a general Railroad Law has been reported by a committee of the House of Representatives. It is to incorporate companies, and designates the termini of certain routes which have claims upon the attention of the Legislature.—The United States are fast weaving for themselves a thorough iron web of intercommunication, whose advantages will be incalculable.

New lines of steamers are also in contemplation—one from Genoa to Mobile and New Orleans, to be established under the sanction of the Sardinian Government and intended mainly for the quickening and improvement of the Mediterranean trade. The steamers will make their stopping places at Cadiz, Gibraltar and other Mediterranean ports, and at Havana and Mobile, with the western terminus probably at New Orleans.—Books of subscription have been opened in Philadelphia for another line between that city and the principal mercantile ports of Europe.—There is some talk, also, of a new line of Ocean Steamers between Liverpool and Baltimore. The project has met the approbation of several influential and wealthy merchants of the latter city, and it is thought that vessels of the model of certain Charleston steamers which have been built at Baltimore could make the entire trip regularly in from eleven to thirteen days.

With new lines of steam and rail communication, the constantly increasing manufacturing interest of the Union (the South having recently entered extensively into the Cotton Factories,) and with the almost inexhaustible resources at command, both in the Nation and by individual States, which will instantly be brought to bear upon the Industrial pursuits of the Union we may safely predict a speedy and quite unprecedented increase in the business facilities and pursuits of the States. Already there is an uncommon briskness in mercantile circles, money easy, and the store continually augmented by the large consignments which have been received from California. Our public companies are doing an excellent business, and the fall trade is exceedingly lively.

Proposals for extending the Telegraph Line to San Francisco have been by Henry O'Reilly, the indefatigable Lightning agent. In a letter to Col Chambers, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the St Louis Railroad Convention Mr O'Rielly earnestly argues the necessity for the immediate completion of the Western division of the Telegraph from the Mississippi to San Francisco, five hundred miles of which are already under contract from St Louis to Fort Leavenworth. He contemplates a daily Express mail across the Rocky Mountains, and shows that by the aid of a very moderate grant from Congress, and a little other help from Government, the plan is perfectly feasible. It is abundantly shown that this project of Mr O'Reilly's to facilitate intercourse and to aid in the civilization of the Western wilderness, would not exceed in expensiveness the extra cost of a regiment of cavalry. The telegraph would be a useful pioneer to any Railroad plan that might be adopted, and it is supposed that the whole matter will be soon brought before the Executive and Legislative authorities at Washington.

By the Ohio, which arrived here on Saturday last, we have received intelligence from Havana, though nothing of any moment. Havana is rapidly filling up with Americans to pass the Winter. The leader of the defunct Round Island Expedition Col White, came passenger on board the Ohio. When it was ascertained by the Havanese authorities, that such was the case, orders were immediately given to the Captain of the port to guard the ship, and not allow Col W to go ashore. The order was promptly executed, and the Chief of Police in citizen's dress was sent on board, and remained until the steamer left. No unusual restriction was laid upon the other passengers. The majority of the native population of the Island are said to be in favor of becoming a part of the United States but not through any unfair means.

The remains of Gen Worth, Col Duncan and Maj Gatts, also reach our city in the Ohio. On Thursday next the ashes of those brave officers are to be honored with a grand civic and military display. A Special Committee of the Common Council have the arrangements in progress, and the occasion will doubtless be one of much interest and solemnity.

In city matters, we have but little of public interest. Many improvements are in progress in different sections, in the erection of buildings, and in the complexion of the streets. Our hotels are filled with strangers, our merchants full of business, and moneyed men easy and contented. It is rumored that Mr Clay contemplates visiting us before his return to Washington. He is now in Philadelphia. A number of other distinguished strangers are in town.

The trial of the new parcel of the Astor-place Rioters, with Capt Rynders at their head, is expected to occur during the present week, it is to be hoped their examination will not reach the interminable length of the previous batch.

Of Lectures and the Opera, and other sources of Winter amusement, there is the customary supply—but otherwise we have no intelligence worth the mentioning, the usual Winter routs not having yet commenced.

Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners on Pilots and Pilotage, &c, &c

Be it remembered, that at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners on Pilots and Pilotage, held at Oregon City, in the County of Clackamas, Territory of Oregon, on the 6th day of February, 1850, the following proceeding were had.

On motion it was

Voted, That a license be issued to Capt. Charles White, as Pilot for the Mouth of the Columbia river, from outside the Bar to Baker's Bay, and from Baker's Bay to Astoria, as soon as the necessary bond shall have been filed.

On motion it was

Voted, That——Hatfield and——Long be approved as Deputies under Capt Charles White, and they are accordingly directed to enter into the bonds required by law.

On motion it was

Voted, That licenses be issued to Francis De Witt,——Johnson, and James Menzies, as Pilots from Astoria to any navigable point on the Columbia and Willamette rivers, as soon as the bonds required by law have been filed.

On motion of Capt Couch, it was

Voted, That Capt Crosby be deputized to convey the several warrants to the respective pilots appointed, and to receive their bonds, &c, &c.

On motion of Capt Crosby, it was

Voted, That the Pilots for the Mouth of the Columbia, be allowed the regular fees for pilotage across the Bar, when the weather is so boisterous as not to allow them to board vessels inward bound—*Provided*, That they place their boats in the channel, and as near the Bar as can be approached, thereby indicating the channel.

On motion it was

Voted, That the Board adjourn

JOSEPH LANE,
JOHN H COUCH,
NATH'L CROSBY

A true copy from the records
Attest,
GEO L. CURRY, Sec'y

In for it—How to get out of it—Once on a time there was a gentleman who won an elephant in a raffle.

It was a very fine elephant, and very cheap at the price the gentleman paid for his chance.

But the gentleman had no place to put it in.

Nobody would take it off his hands.

He couldn't afford to feed it.

He was afraid of the law if he turned it loose into the streets.

He was too humane to let it starve.

He was afraid to shoot it.

In short, he was in a perplexity very natural to a gentleman with moderate means, a small house, common feelings of humanity, and an—elephant.

France has won the elephant at Rome.

She has brought back the Pope.

She is at her wit's end what to do with him.

She can't abet the Pope and the Cardinals because she interfered in the cause of liberty.

She can't abet the Republicans, because she interfered in the cause of the Pope and the Cardinals.

She can't act with Austria, because Austria is absolute.

She can't act against Austria, because France is conservative and peaceful.

She can't continue her army in Rome, because it is not treated with respect.

She can't withdraw her army from Rome, because that would be to stultify herself.

She can't go forward, because she insisted on the Roman people going backward.

She can't go back, because the French people insist on her going forward.

She can't choose the wrong because public opinion forces her to the right.

She can't choose the right, because her own dishonesty has forced her to the wrong.

In one word, she is on the horns of a dilemma, and the more she twists, the more sharply she feels the points on which she is impaled, like a cockchafer in a cabinet, for the inspection of the curious in the lighter and more whirligig species of entomology.

Poor France! will nobody take her precious bargain off her hands? Rome is her bottle imp. She bought it dear enough but can't get rid of it "at any price."—[London Punch.

☞ There will be an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Oregon City at the Methodist church, on Monday, the 18th inst, at 7 o'clock, P M, for the purpose of completing the organization of a school district in the city, election of trustees and other purposes.

DIED

Farley Pearce, on the Santiam, of Consumption, on the 7th of January, aged 23 years.

Mr. Pearce was a young man of a most amiable disposition and high christian attainments. We found him one of the most agreeable travelling companions on our journey to this country, and shall long remember the calm and happy smile that invariably played around his lips amid all the trials of that trying journey. Mr Pearce came to Oregon in search of health, but to find an early grave. Ed

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE

THE subscribers have this day admitted James R Robb as a partner, and will hereafter transact their business under the firm of Geo Abernethy & Co.

ABERNETHY & CLARK

Feb 1, 1850—tf

Marine Journal.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

The following vessels entered and cleared at the port of Astoria, from the first to the nineteenth of January.

ARRIVED

Jan 2d Sch'r, Piedmont, Weir, from San Francisco, with one package to David McLaughlin & Lucian Snow.

Jan 2d, Sch'r, Mary Taylor, White, from San Francisco, in ballast.

Jan 7th, Brig Forrest, Williams, from San Francisco, in ballast—36 passengers.

Jan 7th, Bark Hooker, Hall, from same, with merchandise to E Dupuy & J. Rincarson.

Jan 10th, Ship Magnolia, Litton, same ballast.

Jan 10th, Bark Eliza, Knighton, same, with m'dse to Master.

Jan 12th, Brig Almira, Eldridge, with m'dse to Master and H Holman.

Jan 16th, Bark Express, Snow same, ballast.

" " " Ann Smith, Flanders, same, with m'dse to B Simpson & Co E S Coover & Co, and Couch & Co—17 passengers.

Jan 16th, Bark Undine, Harrington, same, with m'dse to Master. The Undine has been out 100 days, having been driven as far north as Cape Flattery and narrowly escaped capture by the Indians who fired at her on leaving. She brings one of them as a prisoner.

Jan 16, U S Bark Anita, Hall, to Quartermaster.

Jan 16, Brig O C Raymond, Menzie, 12 days from San Francisco, with 15 cases m'dse to Pettigrove.

Jan 16, Schooner G H Montague, Montague Master, from San Francisco, with m'dse to James Frost jr and others.

Jan. 16, Bark John Potter, Watts, Master, from San Francisco, with m'dse to S. M Holderness and H W Sawyer.

Jan 17, Schooner Mary and Ellen, Geer, Master, from San Francisco, with m'dse to Master, M Marlin and S Palmer.

CLEARED

Jan 7, Bark Helen Feidler, Willis, for San Francisco, with lumber to Master.

18, Brig John Petty, Flavell, for same, with lumber to Wm Hipkins.

19, Brig Mary Wilder, Cleaveland, for same, with lumber, flour and provisions to D B Fowler, Winter & Latimer, P Smith & Co and D Lonsdale.

19, Brig Quito, Hawks, for same, with lumber to C H Fordham and S L Denison.

CAUTION

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on my land claim, situate and being in Lewis county, in Oregon Territory, described on the record as being on Baker's Bay, and beginning at John Edmund's N E corner, thence running along said Edmund's line two miles to the coast, thence north half a mile to a stake, thence east two miles to Baker's Bay. Said claim has been recorded by me in the Recorder's office in Clackamas county, with certification on the face of said record of my intention to record said land claim in said Lewis county as soon as there shall be an office in said county in which to record the same.

All persons are especially cautioned not to purchase of any part of said claim of Elijah White or of any of his agents or associates.

THOMAS CLAIBORNE

February 7, 1850—2t

SAW MILL FOR SALE

EMBRACING the following items of machinery, at Portland, per bark Ann Smith:

1 double crank,
2 pinions for rack,
4 bands for log shaft,
4 " upright,
4 " "
1 wrist,
4 bands for water wheel shaft,
2 P blocks for upright "
2 " log " "
2 " rag " "
2 gudgeons for water wheel,
2 steel for upright shaft,
2 steel inks for "
4 truck wheels on two axles,
6 rag segments,
1 centre for do
1 rag wheel shaft,
2 bent pieces,
12 segments,
24 bolts for segments, } wrought iron,
12 " rags, }
1 feed shaft,
20 carriage racks,
1 rag wheel centre,
4 wood screws,
3 cold chisels,
3 cant hooks,
5 small dogs,
2 P blocks and caps for feed shaft,
4 bolts for do
1 eye bolt and two rings,
1 sett saw gate slides,
1 gumming machine,
2 gudgeons for log shaft and upright,
In all 2502 pounds machinery. Also,
1 complete sett of tools and chest,
2 kegs nails and spikes, assorted,
1 grindstone,
3 mill saws, one cross cut saw and one doz files.

Enquire of the owners,

C. S COOVER & CO.

Portland, Feb 5—2t

STEAM ENGINES.

THE undersigned will proceed to the United States for the purpose of purchasing steam engines for saw mills, flouring mills and steamboats, together with other valuable machinery, provided he can make contracts for the sale of them here. He will deliver engines and other machinery at any point between the mouth of the Columbia and Milwaukie, on the Willamette.

Persons wishing to make contracts will call upon the subscriber at any time within thirty or forty days, at the office of Judge Thornton, opposite the Brick Store, in Oregon City. G L JOHNSON.

Feb 7—tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST received per brig Segum,

Broadcloths,	Tea, coffee, pepper,
Cassimeres,	Cassia soap,
Suspenders,	Walnuts, raisins,
Fine shirts,	Rice, saleratus,
Cashmere and Woolen shawls,	Tinware, assorted,
	Small rope, bridles,
Linen hkfs,	Glass, nails,
Linseys,	Door latches,
Red and yellow flanels,	Carpenters tool chests complete,
Artificial flowers,	
China dressing cases,	Extra chewing tobacco,
Ladies scarfs,	Nests wooden tubs,
White blankets,	Patent pails, &c, &c

Also per bark John Potter,
177 bags Liverpool salt, 24 bags fine salt.

S. M HOLDERNESS.

Oregon City, Feb 7, '50

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Spectator

CONUNDRUM

I've existed on earth since the earliest years,
The first mention made of me in scripture appears,
I've been the cause of much woe, of anxiety, sorrow,
Made a Dives to-day, a Lazarus to-morrow—
I am eaten by all men, as good wholesome food,
My components are flesh, with a mixture of blood
I am part of the ear, though assist not in hearing,
In parties and ball rooms not unused to appearing,
Yet mostly in fine open fields I am found,
But in dark dreary forests am sure to abound
I'm black and I'm yellow, I'm green and I'm red,
And though without coat wear a cap on my head,
I'm high as the cross on highest church steeple,
And yet am as low as the pews or the people,
I am not avaricious, therefore strange that I choose
So often to walk in a rich lady's shoes,
I am found in the palace and poverty's hut
Drink nothing but water yet often get *'cut,'*
But enough has been told of an object so small,
Guess me now, if you can, else not guess me at all,

CORKSCREW

Portland, January 18, 1850
☞Answer next week.

For the Oregon Spectator.

Sickness in California.

MR. EDITOR —In perusing the columns of the third number of the Spectator, I was not a little surprised to find remarks lik the following, "We are disposed to regard the sickness that prevails in the mines, more as an incident of the exposure and manner of living of the miners, than of *the country itself*" "We have reason to believe that those who are living at home with their families, and are engaged in the ordinary pursuits of life are *healthy*," That the people of Oregon, and the United States have been greatly deceived with regard to the health of California, is a truth, that cannot any longer be concealed I do not mean to convey the idea that the above remarks were made in view of the facts in the case, but an erroneous account, having obtained so generally, individuals are consequently led blindfolded into the same current of error.

A few facts referred to, will be sufficient to present the thing in a clear light—which facts, will bear investigation. The first day of July, 1849, I camped in the great Sacramento valley, near Lawson's Ranchero, out of six persons (that were living at this place at this time) four were sick—the landlord and three of his children—Mr. Lawson was in the diggins with a number of Indians in his employ, but a gentleman having the charge of affairs, remarked that they were just getting up a team to send for him as the sickly season was just commencing I made inquiry as to the length of the sickly seasons in California, "about three months"—was the answer.

The next Ranchero I came to in proceeding South was a Mr Potter's This gentleman informed me the sickly season was about setting in, and that he had ceased operations till its close which would be about the first of October. There were several sick at this place It will doubtless be understood that those individuals are very careful to select the most healthy locations—which are at best, very sickly.

Wair and Chaise's Ranchero was the next point of importance in proceeding South. These gentlemen do considerable business at this place. Quite a number of individuals were sick at this place—and some of them very sick. Mr Chaise remarked that the sickly season had just commenced—I asked him what would they do during the worst part—oh said he, we "make our calculations to meet it, the best we can." The sickly seasons of California seem to these men as the face of an old acquaintance

I next passed Capt. Sutter's The Captain was sick, with several others—there was but one well individual about the place. The last point of importance, (before reaching Sacramento City) was Nicholson's Rancharo—there were several sick at this place. Mr. Nicholson is an old settler, and he stated that it was more or less sickly every season, so that not much is done during these seasons —All those individuals so far as I could learn, made their calculations to be sick, and accordingly selected the most comfortable locations where they might remain during their sickness Some go to one place and some to another Some remain in the mines—and some at home. This fact appeared more clearly while I was at Sacramento city Some leaving the city for the mines that they might find some healthy spot Now and then, one would come for provisions, and state that he had found a healthy spot at the extreme head of a certain stream—and many fell sick by the way side, and many too before they have had the opportunity of "*exposing*" themselves, about which so much has been said. I believe every individual of quite a large company with which I was associated—was sick, and some very sick too—and some deaths, and that all too, before any "*exposure*" excepting to the distructive miasma that pervades the land—which rises from those vast toolee swamps. I will venture to say that nine-tenths of the citizens of Oregon that have gone to California and returned again will give as their judgement, that California is a very sickly country, and it is *impossible* that it can be otherwise while those vast toolee swamps exist in California—this conclusion can but appear rational and consistant to every rational mind. It may be possible that there are some few particular locations in that Territory that by possibility may be somewhat healthy. But if there should be such a spot, I will vouch for the fact, that there are no *Toolee Swamps* contiguous to such spots I am perfectly willing to allow California all and every good quality she possesses *Gold in abundance*, by which many men have been made rich, and many more doubtless, will share in the same great advantages.

My object in this communication is to apprise our friends that may desire to emigrate to the Pacific coast, that they may be prepared to judge for themselves We wish them distinctly to understand that if they wish to enjoy the greatest of earthly blessings (health), to be sure to come to Oregon where it is to be found to prevail to as great an extent as in any other portion of the globe

I might have mentioned many other particulars that would further demonstrate the truth that California is a sickly country, but supposing the above to be sufficient, I forbare, hoping no offence will be taken, as none is intended.

H C

For the Spectator.

"Masonic Celebration."

MR. EDITOR —In the Spectator of 13th Dec 1849, notice is given that "The Multnomah Lodge have made arrangements to celebrate the ensuing Anniversary of St. Johns day, (27th inst.)" and to give weight to the performance it is announced that "The Address will be pronounced by Rev ————at the Methodist church," etc. "All brethren are" of course "requested to attend" as "a meeting of the Lodge will be held on St. Johns eve" I have nothing to say a present of the "address," the place where it was to be "pronounced" or the person appointed to pronounce it, other than in my opinion any Rev gentleman might be better employed than in addressing the members of the "Masonic Fraternity," *as such*. I had hoped that "Masonry" would never have been introduced into Oregon; either under the ordinary title, that of "Odd Fellows" or any other appellation. All its pretended secrets, sanctity, or benevolence, is a mere "humbug," calculated to mislead, and dupe, the unwary Among the last admonitions of the "Father of his country" [George Washington], the American people were cautioned to "beware of secret societies," and happy will that nation be that gives heed to such grave counsel In some countries the Masons have excited the suspicions of the Government, have been prohibited, and excommunicated And it is finally believed by many great, and good men, in these "United States," that the design of the "Free Masons," a few years since was to sap the foundation of civil liberty, if not religious, in our great Republic, and were only prevented by the disclosures of "Wm Morgan"—When in 1826 he published their mysteries (falsely so called) to the world, and for which his martyred blood to this hour proclaims aloud in the ear of every American citizen, *beware of the intrigues of Masonry* My advice to every young man, middle-aged, and old man in Oregon, who is free from the impositions of "Free Masonry," *is to keep free*. Never allow yourselves to be "hood winked"

JACHIN & BOAZ

The California Mail.

It appears that the last mail from California on its arrival at the Post Office in this city, presented an appearance well calculated to provoke the patience of the clerks to complain of the use of India rubber mail bags and selling wax. Part of the mail was placed in India rubber bags, and many of the letters were sealed with wax. In crossing the Isthmus the heat melted the bags and caused the letters to stick together, so that when they arrived here the clerks were over three hours in assorting the mail, and in their efforts to separate the letters from each other, the directions in some instances were torn off Persons transmitting letters by any route where they will be exposed to the influence of a hot climate, should not seal them with wax —*N. Y. Sun.*

Napoleon's Career.

During Napoleon's career, states were divided and sold by the intriguing diplomatist, oftener than by the sword Napoleon himself expended millions in gold to create factions in governments thus rendering them powerless to oppose him, or securing them as allies. Like Philip of Macedon he knew the virtue of the golden keys in unlocking fortresses, and silencing individual enemies But he sometimes mistook his field in this golden and diplomatic warfare, and never worse than when irritated by the independence of our republic, he contemplated its division and destruction The acquisition of Louisiana was a step towards the scheme, and the purchase of Florida was to have been another, and with territories all around us, and intriguers fomenting internal quarrels among us, he thought it would be as easy a matter to play, with the destiny of the United States as it had been to divide and crush the petty states of Europe He lived, however, to see that his gold was not current in raising sedition at Washington, and work nearer home prevented him from pushing his territorial cordon. Napoleon judged the American people then as badly as many Europeans do now He underrated their intelligence and sincerity as republicans, and he miscalculated the cement in their national composition If he had concentrated his invention to destroy our Republic, he would have found only defeat If he were living now, his genius could not fail to discover his old error of judgment, and his discretion would force him as Consul or Emperor to seek our sincere friendship, rather than provoke our enmity or our strength

The Wilmot Proviso.

While political parties on the Atlantic seaboard have been convulsing and remodelling over the humbug of a Wilmot Proviso, all on account of our new territories, two mighty states have taken root in those territories, and between California and the Mormon Deseret*, the Wilmot Proviso has been, and will continue forever exploded Our political demagogues and wise acres here, thought and hoped to make a handle of what they knew but little practically, and for which they honestly cared less The prospective late of freedom, west of the Rocky mountains on American soil, was a beautiful bone for political agitation, but, unfortunately for aspirants at declamation in Congress, and out of it, their political capital in the Proviso question is swamped. The Californians and the Deseretians have nappily blown the "Dissolution of the Union" to the dogs, by taking their Constitution and State making into their own hands, a course consistent with their necessities, and necessary to the peace and prosperity of the Union They will determine among themselves, as they have the right to do, whether they will tolerate slavery or not, and whichever way they decide cannot be altered nor shaken There can be little doubt as to the future freedom and equality of the population of the United States on the Pacific, but at any rate, its political or social condition forms no longer a theme for sectional and humbugging politicians in the Old States. The Californians and the Mormons have shown themselves ready and competent to defend the true republican faith, and if they carry out the policy they have begun with they will reflect honor upon themselves and upon the Union

* *The name of the new Mormon State, signifying in Mormon, 'Honey Bee'*

Not only are the Canadas showing discontent towards the mother country, but the the people of all the British North American Provinces evidence the same spirit The editor of the Mirmichi Gleaner speaks from a personal observation among the people of Nova Scotia, and the settlements bordering on the Gulf shore, from the Shediac to the Restigotiche, regarding the general dissatisfaction he found to exist The lumber traffic has become entirely unprofitable, and such are the necessities of the people that they are fast leaving the provinces to seek subsistence in the States, and elsewhere, so that the villages in many instances are being rapidly depopulated

The Montreal Courier of the 9th, contains the outlines of an Annexation Association, to agitate the Annexation question by legitimate and Constitutional means The first proposal is to offer a premium of from $300 to $500 for the best manuscript pamphlet of a limited size in favor of Annexation It is also proposed that the pamphlet be printed at the expense of the Association and the copies spread over the country at the nominal price of one penny. After its publication a challenge is to be given for a written refutation of its arguments; and it is likewise proposed by this association to employ lecturers to advocate its views and form branch associations.

The jail of Jackson Co., Miss, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 30th ult. A runaway negro was confined in one of the cells, and could not be reached. He expired, uttering the most heart-rending cries, and his body was entirely consumed by the flames

Notice to Shipowners & Merchants

THE undersigned, having been appointed agent for the disposal of lumber manufactured at Oregon City, Clackamas and Milwaukie, seven miles from Oregon City, the present head of navigation of the Willamette, and will be ready at all times to contract for shipping or sale by the cargo or retail, assorted lumber, square timber, shingles, &c, &c

He is also an agent for a line of vessels running between San Francisco, California, and this place Vessels will be loaded with great dispatch, as the cargo can be taken from the wharf shore or rafts.

LOT WHITCOMB.

Milwaukie, January 8th, 1850

LOOK!!

IN consequence of the late freshet, the undersigned were compelled to box up their goods and suspend for a time, but are now pleased to notify their good patrons, that they are now reopening their goods on Main street, next door below Col Loring's quarters and opposite Campbell and Smith's store They have also a general assortment of merchandise on board the Barques Louisiana and John W. Cater and Brig Almona—all of which are now at or near Portland We hope in a few days to have them all here in readiness for sale

J D & W C HOLMAN

Oregon City, Jan 24, 1850

SCHOOL BOOKS

THE undersigned has received for sale, at his office opposite the brick store, in Oregon City, a large assortment of school books, consisting of Latin and Greek grammars, Latin and Greek readers, works on Geometry, Meteorology, Botany, Physiology, natural history of birds, natural history of quadrupeds, chemistry, natural philosophy, history of the United States, English grammars, arithmetics, school readers, school dictionaries and spelling books, together with many others not here enumerated

J QUINN THORNTON

January 21, 1850—tf

NEW GOOD!

JUST received per Bark O C Raymond,

2000 lbs Rice	43 bags Coffee
3000 " Sugar	4 doz coffee mills
30 gross matches	6 balls cand'e wicking
2 boxes India rubber cloth	15 boxes soap
100 pr blankets	50 kegs nails
20 boxes tobacco	3 boxes pipes.

MEDICINES

Calomel	Paregoric
Pow'd Jalap	Laudanum
" Ipecac	Ess Peppermint
" Rhubarb	Batemans Drops
Sulph Quinine	Opodeldoc
Gum Camphor	Godfrey's Cordial
Castor Oil in half pint, pint and quart bottles.	British Oil

For sale at the Brick store, by

ABERNETHY & CLARK

Oregon city, Nov 1st, 1849

FARM FOR SALE

THE undersigned offers for sale his farm in Yamhill county one mile from the Willamette river, near Matheny's ferry Said farm is well watered and has the best of timber, viz fir, ash and oak The claim contains 640 acres—about one hundred acres under first rate cultivation, 30 acres of which is seeded down in wheat. Good log house on it, and within one mile of a flourishing village Any one wishing to purchase a farm would do well to call and see this one before locating elswhere Call on the subscriber on the premises or on James M Moore, Linn city

Nov 29, 1849 MARK SAWYER

ROBERT CAUFIELD,

MERCHANT and general dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries and Produce, on *Main Street, near the bridge*

Oct 4, 1849

JUST RECEIVED per bark Diamond, and for sale at the Brick Store,

16 cases looking glasses,
1 cask butt hinges,
3 cases brads, ½ inch to 2 inch,
2 casks sad irons,
3 casks door latches,
1 cask rim locks,
1 cask brass candlesticks,
House and ship carpenter's broad axes,
Dinner bells, shoemaker's awls,
Curry combs, horse cards, &c, &c

ABERNETHY & CLARK

Oregon City, Oct 18, 1849—tf

TO THE PUBLIC

INFORMATION having been given to the undersigned that some persons have it in contemplation to lay claim to the premises formerly occupied by the Methodist Mission at the Grand Dalles of the Columbia, it is deemed proper to give the following statement to whom it may concern On my arrival in this country, in July, 1847, I learned that my peedecessor in office, Rev George Gray, had contemplated the withdrawal of the persons who were then occupying the station, in view of the dangers he apprehended It was finally concluded to be best to transfer the station into the hands of the late Dr Whitman, who appointed men to occupy it, until his lamented death in November 1847, at which time those men were compelled to leave the place on account of danger from hostile Indians.

The entire premises were subsequently re transferred to the original owners, but in consequence of the condition of the Indians, and the commencement of the government of the country through Col Lee, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, that it could not afford protection to missionaries laboring east of the Cascade mountains, it has been impossible to send men to fill the station since that time

It is the intention of the undersigned to occupy the station as soon as the state of the upper country will admit of it, and the necessary protection shall be afforded by the government

In the meantime it is his intention, as agent of the Missionary Society of the Methodist E Church in this Territory, to prosecute and sustain the claim of said Society to the said premises, with all improvements thereon, according to the act of Congress of August 14, 1848

WM ROBERTS,

Superintendent of the Methodist Mission, Oregon

Oregon City, Jan 10, 1850

OREGON SPECTATOR.

Vol. 4. "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way," No. 11.

WILSON BLAIN, Editor.] Oregon City, (O. T.,) Thursday, February 21, 1850. [GEO B GOUDY, Printer

BUSINESS CARDS.

JNO. H COUCH BENJ. STARK

COUCH & CO

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS,

PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY.

October 4, 1849

BENJ STARK, } { JNO S SHERMAN,
EDW'D S SHERMAN, } { JNO H COUCH

STARK & CO

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

REFER TO—Wm S Wetmore, esq, New York
Messrs Wetmore & Cryder, "
" Taylor & Merrill, "
" Wetmore & Co Canton

Oct 4, 1849.

JNO S SHERMAN, BENJAMIN STARK,
EDW'D S SHERMAN,

SHERMANS & STARK,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NEW YORK CITY

Oct 4, 1849

LAW NOTICE

J QUINN THORNTON,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY

Office on the east side of Main street, opposite the Brick Store

Oregon City, Oct 4, 1849

A A SKINNER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY

Office on West side of Water Street,

OREGON CITY

Oct 18 1849

D. A H STEELE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

RESIDENCE WITH MR. Moss

Oregon City, Nov 29, 1849—6m

J D & W C HOLMAN

HAVE formed a co partnership, and have on hand a variety of Dry Goods and Groceries They would solicit a small portion of custom.

Oct 4, 1849

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a co partnership, and will carry on the mercantile business under the firm of Abernethy & Clark.

GEO ABERNETHY,
HIRAM CLARK.

Oregon City, August 9, 1849—tf

[illegible]

Hollow [illegible]
Sto[illegible]
Env[illegible] Soap,
Powd[illegible] Salt,
Lead [illegible]
Window glass, Candlewick
Alpaca [illegible],
Tea, Coffee,
Sugar, Fire crackers, &c &c
Spices,

And for sale by R CAUFIELD

Oregon City, Nov 15, 1849

A HOOD,

MERCHANT AND TRADER,

OREGON CITY

January 24, 1850—tf

EMMET & HOAR,

ATTORNEYS & COUNCELLORS,

SAN FRANCISCO

REFER TO—
Couch & Co. Portland, Oregon Territory.
John McLaughlin, Oregon City
Stark & Co San Francisco
January 24, 1850—1y

GEORGE GIBBS,

COUNCELLOR AT LAW,

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL AGENT,

Custom House Buildings,

ASTORIA,

WILL attend to all business confided to him in the preparation of legal papers, the loading and discharge of vessels, receiving consignments for sales or storage, &c

REFERENCES

Campbell & Smith, Oregon City
Col Wm W Loring, "
Lt D. M Frost, Regt'l Q. M., "
Gen John Adair, Astoria

January 10, 1850—tf

NEW STORE

AT COLUMBUS, TUALITIN PLAINS

THE subscriber has just opened a new stock of dry goods, groceries, hollowware, shot, boots, shoes medicines, &c received per McFarland Also on hand timothy and flax seed Agents for Moffat's Life Pills, Phœnix Bitters, Blake's Bitters, Bailey's Syrup of Wild Cherry and Guinsey Balsam Call and get bargains

ABRAHAM SULGER

Columbus, Tualitin Plains, Jan 10 1850

ABRAHAM SULGER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & AGENT,

PORTLAND, OREGON

REFERENCES

Gen Riley, U S A, California
Gen P F Smith, " Oregon.
David S Brown & Co Philadelphia
P H Titus, New York
Endicott & Greene, San Francisco

January 21, 1850—tf

ROBERT CAUFIELD,

MERCHANT and general dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries and Produce, on *Main Street near the bridge*

Oct 4 1849

MISCELLANEOUS.

Home Education of Children.

That education of the young—for all—is best, which best fits them to enjoy life and accomplish its ends Most parents think their children must learn early to spell, read, write, and cipher, and too many consider them educated when they understand these branches in connection with grammar and geography Yet these elementary sciences, as now taught in our common and higher schools, are in reality the smallest and least useful kind of education The great idea of the age is, that to make money is the great object of human existence and labor, and hence aims solely at fitting them for this one pursuit That those are educated, who are educated only to [illegible] property is a cardinal [illegible] No [illegible] Acquisitiveness constitutes but a small part of the human brain, and should occupy a corresponding subordinate place in the ends of education [illegible] There are so many other ends so much higher that however well educated one may be in this respect, ignorant in these higher education is so limited as to be insufficient

To take a few examples let a child not know how to read, spell, write, or cipher but let him understand the laws of health the functions of the [illegible], and the means of keeping [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Take another [illegible] laws [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] so vitally connected with their highest happiness, and even their morality? Let [illegible] ask [illegible] self this question Would [illegible] [illegible] touching the two sciences—health and proper exercise of [illegible] affections, though they had neglected to teach me even the alphabet, and every other species of knowledge they taught me, than to have neglected this, though they taught me them?

Not, however, that too much time, pains, or money are expended in teaching children the elements of science They are worthy to engross no small portion of juvenile time and mental energy, yet after all the time and pains now expended in teaching them these subjects, enough remains to teach them the others No time outright need be taken to teach children Phrenology and the conditions of health, yet it is far more proper to devote a portion of their schooling to this subject than, as now, to expend nearly all of it on other subjects, but it may be taught them in the every day conversation of the fireside, or by their own experience Thus when children are unwell ask them what they have done thus to injure themselves? Whenever they suffer pain in the stomach or bowels ask them what they have eaten or when they have over eaten, and teach them, by an occasional fast, how much better they would feel to eat less than their appetite craves rather than to fully gratify [illegible] the impolicy of unripe fruits, green corn cucumbers, and other indigestable substances, because there are other things which taste quite as well, and from the eating of which [illegible] Show them that they can derive just as much gustatory pleasure from eating wholesome as unwholesome food, besides keeping their health, and even enjoying more from eating, provided they eat what is best for them Supposing girls spent less time at the piano and more in learning PRACTICALLY, the value of exercise and air, which form of education would promote their happiness the most effectually in after life? Not that music should not be taught, but that with it WEIGHTIER matters should also be inculcated

Take still another example from grammar How many months, and even years of tedious study are often expended in almost futile attempts to learn to parse! Yet how little practical value when learned Not that children should not speak grammatically, but if father and mother should always express themselves with grammatical accuracy and rhetorical beauty before children, the latter would never commit a grammatical blunder, but would also learn from example to express themselves in a style at once flowing, eloquent and accurate, and all without spending one hour of time directly in teaching this subject And how infinitely more serviceable such grammatical education than that now generally taught even with so much [illegible]

The wrong but current modes of exercising Approbativeness furnish us with another kindred example Instead of teaching children either by precept or example [illegible], to exercise it in reference to fine dress, and the common vain shows of life, let them be taught to exercise it in conjunction with the higher faculties, to [illegible] what is praise worthy in and of itself—for being good, doing right, becoming intellectual, and improving [illegible] natural gifts and capabilities, [illegible] would this advance them [illegible] the chief con[illegible], whereas the mode [illegible] renders them [illegible] a tray in [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the same effect as to [illegible] the exercise both of intellect and [illegible] part of [illegible] They could be taught to [illegible] subjects [illegible] from right [illegible] by them. [illegible] young [illegible] more [illegible] moral [illegible] could pa[illegible] children are growing up [illegible] little occurrences in the family, [illegible] constantly transpiring to show [illegible] what is truth, but [illegible] and matters of [illegible]

N[illegible] the moral education should the [illegible]

[illegible] to the most effectual, [illegible] are per[illegible] which might properly [illegible] to show them how much more [illegible] themselves, and effectually as [illegible] is concerned, would they [illegible] by exercising uniform kindness, and gaining the good will of others than by standing out determinedly, and contending for what they consider their right The young can thus be easily and effectually taught that the most powerful instrumentality for securing their various ends which they can ever wield, consists in making friends of every one, by exercising practically the law of love in their own persons, And the youth, taught this great practical truth, is better educated than those perfectly learned in ancient lore or modern science without a practical knowledge of this law of mind Above all things should they be taught right opinions concerning God, particularly concerning his works What is all science but a knowledge of those laws and facts which he has ordained for the government of the world? What is a knowledge of geography, but of the earth which he has made, and of a history of those changes which it has gone through in its various stages of existence by way of preparing it for the existence of man? And of astronomy, but of those myriads of worlds and their various relations which he diffused and enacted? In what consists a knowledge of chemistry, but in knowing those laws and chemical changes which he has caused to take place in chemical matters? A knowledge of mechanics, too, consists in knowing those [illegible] knowledge of mechanical power in all its applications The one cardinal defect in education consists in leaving God completely out of question, whereas it ought to be the focus and centre of every grand truth taught. Education, as now conducted, is begun wrong, and ended wrong It is begun by teaching the infant how to read, whereas it should be begun by teaching THINGS, their names, uses, and relations, is conducted wrong, because it now consists in teaching facts and laws irrespective of their author, and that grand harmony and unity which pervades them, and is ended wrong, because it usually ends with the teens, whereas it should be continued THROUGH LIFE Besides the omission of these most essential qualities already pointed out, parents take unwearied pains in the education of their children, yet often make them worse thereby, whereas the same pains and money, properly expended, would render them wiser than the wisest men of this or any other age, and better fit them to enjoy and fulfil its duties and relations

In fine, juvenile education and training should be based upon those LAWS OF MIND developed by phrenological science It should be adapted to every one of the phrenological faculties, and should teach their right and vigorous exercise in accordance with those laws which govern these faculties and universal nature It is beginning to be thus applied, yet such application is only in its infancy Would that some bold reformer would duly develop the human mind, and fit a human being to exercise all his faculties in the most vigorous, and in the best manner, and create a system of school books calculated to facilitate this great object — Especially that parents should study phrenological science, and in their everyday intercourse with their children, partly by teaching them this science, and partly in accordance with the light it presents, conduct the HOUSEHOLD education of your children, so as to start them properly upon that endless race course of being into which they usher them O parent! how little dost thou realize the responsibilities of thy situation, or the power for good or evil put into thy hands just by the parental relations!—[Phren. Journal

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A member of the Darcy Overland California Company, writing to the Newark Advertiser from the City of the Great Salt Lake, thus describes that rondezvous of the Mormons·

The valley of the Great Salt Lake is some 200 miles long and ranges from 15 to 25 in width, but is without timber except a few scattered cotton woods It has a luxurrant, fertile soil, and is well watered by the River Jordan and its tributaries, with many springs and smaller streams It produces well the crops of the middle States. The climate though much warmer than the temperature of the mountains we have been travelling in, is very agreeable, so refreshing are the breezes from the snow-capped mountains on the East and the Great Salt Lake on the South — This lake is sixty miles long and twenty broad, and contains salt in such abundance that it can be shoveled up like sand

The number of Mormons in the Valley is supposed to be about 10,000, and those in the city—which is regularly laid out 2 1/2 miles square—are reckoned at 5000 to 6000, I think these are over estimates. The first settlement was made in the Valley two years ago this month, and in September 1848, when the large emigration arrived, there was not a house or fence *standing within the present limits of* the town. The houses are built of mud-brick, dried in the sun, are of one story, and contain but one room They are comfortable dwellings for this location, being cool in summer and warm in winter, and as it seldom rains here, there is little inconvenience from the poreous material,

Each family is allowed an acre and a quarter of land in the city limits, and as much outside as it chooses The lands have to be irrigated, and several of the mountain streams have been brought into *the town* by trenches As yet they have no stores or taverns and their house of worship is a rude shed entirely unprotected at the sides It stands on an eminence overlooking the city and River Jordan — The effect of a visit to the Sulphur Spring is so delightful and refreshing to me that I must describe it The spring is situated three miles from town, near the base of a high mountain, and is strongly impregnated with mineral It is about 90 degrees Fah —quite warm enough to be agreeable. The water pours out of the mountain *through a natural tunnel in the rock* the size of a man's body, emptying into a basin some 20 feet square, the sides of which are rock and the bottom of pure grey sand pebbles, the average depth being two and a half to three feet — Thursday and Friday of each week are reserved for female bathers We all took a bath, and the effect was most healthful and invigorating. I would ask no greater fortune for myself than to own such a

fountain of healing waters in New York or New Jersey

There is another spring of much higher temperature four miles beyond this one, eggs are cooked in a short time in it, and the Indians who inhabit this valley drive the large crickets which abound here, and which they esteem a great luxury, in the hot water, and they are soon cooked.—The Indians also set fire to the grass in the vallies for the sake of crickets. By the time the grass is consumed the crickets are well roasted, and are eagerly devoured They are about eight times as large as the crickets of the States.

THE SPECTATOR.

OREGON CITY

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1850.

OREGON —The sun is getting above our horison and the day brigtens. It will be seen that arrangements are being made to run a steamer regularly between this place and San Francisco; and also for the establishment of the post office system in this Territory. According to the tenor of our private advices from the States, we may surely anticipate a very large immigration the next season Our resources begin to command more attention in the States, and their enduring qualities secure, the confidence of capitalists It requires no prophetic spirit to enable us to predict the rapid advancement of Oregon in wealth and population

THE DESERTERS —We call the attention of our readers to the proclamation of His Excellency Gov Lane There have about 100 troops deserted from this city and they have principally gone up the valley As they will be naturally inclined to go as far as they can towards California, they will probably not halt until their progress is arrested by the snows on the Kalapooya mountains. This will throw them on the sparce and new settlements at the head of the valley, and they will necessarily be compelled to remain there for some weeks, and it will be seen that the citizens cannot, without great personal risk, even sell to them, hence serious trouble appears on every side of the affair If robbery, at least, does not mark their progress, our fears will be agreeably dispelled They may mean well, but they must and will have something to eat, and they cannot be very flush of means, so the people up the valley would do well to be wide awake

MRS THORNTON'S SCHOOL.—We had the pleasure, on the 8th inst., of being present at the examination of Mrs Thornton's female school in this city We believe we only express the feeling of all who were present, when we say that the examination was eminently satisfactory. A more minute and thorough acquaintance with the history of the United States, than was exhibited by the young ladies of this school, is rarely witnessed While the pure elements of a holy religion and an exalted patriotism are instilled, as Mrs T does it, into the hearts of our female youth, we shall have no fears for the permanent growth and happiness of our country

☞Col W. W Loring, of the troops stationed in this city, has removed from this place to Fort Vancouver, where he intends establishing the head-quarters of the Regiment.

☞We waive editorial matter this week in favor of our correspondents, as we are in danger of falling in arrears with them

☞We have done the best we could with the articles on the subject of Masonry Our space would not admit of more than one reply to Jachin & Boaz We have our correspondents name, but do not feel that the occasion calls for its publication He is, however, capable of managing his cause himself

☞The best writing fluid we have yet heard of, especially for controversial writers, is the pure, unadulterated milk of human kindness

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Mail Service in Oregon

Mr. Editor —It seems to be the general opinion that, in regard to mail service, Oregon has been sadly neglected The time has arrived, when the people of this Territory ought to be furnished with some better facilities, for the transmission of intelligence, than they now enjoy

In various places memorials have been gotten up, addressed to the Mail Agent for California and Oregon, praying for the establishment of post offices in such places as necessity requires, and earnestly urging the Agent himself to pay us a visit.

The following extract from a letter, in answer to one of these applications, dated "Mail Agency Office San Francisco, Dec 13th, 1849," will throw some light on the subject. It is from R T. P Allen, esq., Mail Agent for California and Oregon, a gentleman of high standing, and, I doubt not, entirely devoted to the business of his office

"I am sure, quite sure, that it is not because I feel no interest in the Oregon folks, that I have not been with you long ago, but the fact is, that the Agent appointed by the United States expressly for Oregon, and whom I designed to send there, when he came under my jurisdiction, stole a march on me and shipped for home before I was aware of it

"I early perceived that my personal attendance would be required at Washington this winter, to procure action which would enable me to make the mail system even tolerably effective

"If I would do anything, either for Oregon or California, I *must go there* and get *means* and *power* Well, to visit Oregon Territory and get back in time to go on to Washington, after doing what was absolutely necessary to be done in California, was quite out of the question Under circumstances, I did the next best thing possible, (not having *funds* to send an agent to O. T for the specific purpose in view,) I empowered —— to make contracts and to establish the routes named to me, and lest it should not have been done, I afterwards gave full authority in the premises to to another gentleman, who was about to travel through Oregon This gentleman promised me to give the matter his special attention Yet, I am now told that nothing has been done, no post offices, no routes, no—nothing If I should defer to your wishes, and come to Oregon instead of going to the East, it would delay, I don't know how long, such results as you desire so earnestly, and I would, when there, find myself *hampered* by want of Congressional action, which I hope to procure before I return to the Pacific coast

"As to the steamers you speak of, there is no contract for them to go Astoria, but I have already arranged to have a good *Propeller* run between San Francisco and Oregon City, *so soon as one can be* built and sent round She will probably be on the line in the spring or early summer The disadvantages under which you labor, will, I think, be removed before next summer shall have elapsed, if my strenuous exertions in your behalf shall avail anything"

Certainly this is encouraging, and there is some reason to hope our circumstances will soon be altered for the better A few hours since, the undersigned received information, authorizing him "to establish post offices on the general route leading from Oregon City to Salem, Santiam, Calipooia (at Kirks), Mary's river, some point on the Lukamuke or Rickreal, Yam Hill, and Tualitin plains, to form contracts for the supplying these offices with the mail from Oregon City by the cheapest mode of conveyance, until regular contrracts can be made according to law"

In common with every citizen of the country, I am interested in the post office department, and, as a minister, have a special interest in the circulation of literary and religious periodicals through the whole country I therefore propose forthwith to commence the work There are difficulties in the way Traveling is immensely difficult at present, and until spring opens, there can be no hope that any one will take a contract to carry the mail at any reasonable rate Especially as I am bound to stipulate always, "That should there be any deficiency in the funds applicable to the mail service in Oregon Territory, the contractors are to await the action of Congress for liquidation of their claims"

Beside, there are no mail bags and keys As I am called just now to spend a few days in California, I purpose to procure mail bags if possible, and on my return, by the first or middle of April if no other person is detailed for this work, will proceed to establish post offices at such points on the route above indicated as may be necessary, and will then be prepared to receive proposals for carrying the mail at least once in two weeks Any letters addressed to me on the subject, either at Oregon City or at Salem, will receive prompt attention.

It is to be hoped the good people of this Territory will replace the old bridges which have been carried away, and build some new ones, for it is certain, those neighborhoods will be sure to get the accommodations of the post office which pay the most attention to the roads and bridges

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Salem, O T, Feb 2nd, 1850

Mr. Editor:—For some time past, notwithstanding my numerous cares, I have thought occasionally about the public spirit of Oregon City and vicinity And why should I not think about it and admire it? Only consider our streets and their side-walks, our school rooms and other public buildings, and the high-ways that come into the city! What stream near the city which has no bridge across it? Why covet so much distinction by our public improvements? Why not be like sparce settlements, where the people have to cross their creeks and the like on drift-wood and foot-logs? Public improvements? Yes Who has any difficulty in fetching produce into the city? Who has any difficulty in getting to our mills? Who that wants store goods cannot take wagon loads of them from the city in any direction? Talk about taking the seat of government from us, and building up cities as rivals to this! Shall we spend so much to accommocate the public, and be treated with so much ingratitude by them? I hope not I do not wish to become too much excited on this subject, but will venture to add that I hope our city will not become bankrupt by spending too much on public improvements. You know that bankruptcy is not very reputable. I am anxious that the reputation of the city should be saved, and have been thinking of having a meeting of the citizens of this city to take this subject under consideration Should I call, who would hear? If you know any person whom the people would hear, tell him to call them together, and to lay this matter before them, and get them if possible to act prudently in this matter

Wealthy merchants and other capitalists should not spend all that they have for the benefit of the public I understand that several of them are each worth, at least, one hundred thousand dollars, and one is supposed to be worth half a million What could we do without such men? Let us be prudent Let us build but a few bridges, improve but a few streets, and erect but a few public buildings each year, and so go on as we are able, and not covet fame to our detriment

PRO BONO PUBLICO

Mr. Editor —I observe in your last issue, a striking exemplification of the hackneyed phrase, "that truth is more strange than fiction." Over the signature of "Jachin & Boaz," we are told, that for the privileges and immunities which we, as citizens of the Republic of the United States, at present enjoy, in all probability, we are indebted solely to Wm. Morgan, the apostate

After this announcement, with what thrilling horror must every patriot, throughout our land of liberty, view all efforts for the re-establishment of Free Masonry, or its extension to this "land of promise" The impending calamity, now, seems palpable to my quickened vision I can see numbers of our wisest and best statesmen unwittingly plotting their own ruin, and the destruction of the constitution, which they were sworn to protect and defend I can see civil war, in all its hideousness, mantle the fair face of the young Republic, the gore of innocent and helpless women and children, stain the hearth-stones of their own firesides, pleasant fields deluged with the mutual blood of brothers, the despot seated on a throne, wielding his ill-gotten sceptre, solely for the aggrandizement of himself and a few courtiers——But! Wm. Morgan! an obscure individual, is made the happy instrument of prevention! Hercules-like, he smote the Hydra, and himself perished by the foul venom of the loathsome beast! Justice should now be done without delay, and his name would stand at the head of the list of martyrs

But who is Jachin & Boaz I am confident that mine is no more than the voice of the community, when I request his real name Modesty is certainly a commendable quality, but it may be extended to a fault, and he has, in my opinion, in this instance, committed such an excess Duty to his fellow men requires, that he should give some explanation of the *rationale*, by which he has adduced such momentous deductions His real name should be known, so that we may now pay that tribute, due to one possessing such keen penetration and vast conception. As a discoverer, he stands alone,—unparalleled, unsurpassed Columbus only disregarded the sneers of his countrymen,—he merely triumphed over the unknown expanse of the stormy Atlantic,—while our hero has indignantly repudiated plain matters of fact, and his complete victory over all common sense, decency and propriety is truly astounding to persons of ordinary capacities JUSTUS & BONUS

Correspondence of Spectator.

ASTORIA, Feb 4th, 1850

Mr Editor —Since my last, events have transpired of interest, not only to those who reside at the mouth of this great river, but also to the whole country All the way from Portland down to the Astoria Mills, vessels lie along the river at different points The enterprising officers of these vessels deserve credit for their perseverance off the mouth of the river during the late stormy weather, and also during their passage up the river in this season of the year, when no one can expect to succeed in reaching Portland or Milwaukie without very great exertions and a close attention to duty We hope that our friends above may succeed in building up their cities, and as your humble correspondent has no personal interest in any town in the Territory, he hopes that his disinterestedness may be duly appreciated Let us all work for the good of the Tearritory at large, as well as at the same time make a proper exertion for our own particular section, and we will prosper The bar, at present, is clear and no vessels in sight Our excellent Pilot, with the Mary Taylor, is cruising around the bar, in order to ascertain if any improvements can be made in the pilotage of vessels over the bar We are glad to learn from Captain White and worthy assisstant, Mr. Hatfield, that soundings were made in the south channel a few days since, at half tide, when shoal water on the bar *measured four fathoms*, and that only for a very short distance—the water on either side being of sufficient depth for any purpose This we are happy to state, is in accordance with the views and in commendation of the intelligence of the late Pilot, S C. Reeve, who often asserted that he could bring vessels through the south channel, but for some reason, unknown to us, he did not try it Capt White deserves the hearty co operation of our Oregon government and citizens of the Territory in his undertaking His compensation is not sufficient for him, and unless an appropriation is made for the Pilots, they will be compelled, in order to sustain themselves, to take their pretty little craft elsewhere. After the loss of the Flagg Staff, Capt White hoped against hope, and through many difficulties has succeeded in putting on the river as fine a craft as can be obtained for the purpose Let us encourage him, let us support him

We are glad to know of no vessel leaving our country without a full cargo, notwithstanding the destruction of mill property and the loss of lumber sawed We say upon good authority that there is still at this time lumber for sale for vessels now above, if they are unable to fill out their cargoes The enterprise of our citizens has no bounds, and we hope that no word of gold here, or elsewhere, may induce any one to drop his work and leave, as we have heard of many doing during the last season Farmer, have you a farm opened? stick to it, mechanic, are you getting good wages? work on It is not the hasty accumulation of wealth which makes a man happy, but a good and comfortable home Let us all do our part and the land will prosper. Each of us is a part and parcel, and upon each one of us depends the success of Oregon enterprise.

S. W C.

Education Notice

At a called meeting of the Oregon Baptist Education Society, held in the Baptist meeting house in this city, on the second instant, it was unanimously resolved to locate an Institution of Learning on the south-west corner of the claim of land adjoining Oregon City, formerly known by the name of the Barlow claim, and now held by W T Matlock, esq.—a tract of said claim having been donated for the above named purpose

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees for said institution, held at the house of W T Matlock, esq, on the fourteenth instant, the following resolutions were passed

Resolved, That the contemplated institution be known by the name of the Oregon City College, and that as soon as circumstances demand, a Theological Department be associated with the same

Resolved, That the first term of the above named school shall commence in the Baptist meeting house, in this city, under the superintendence of Elder Ezra Fisher, on Monday the 18th of the present month, upon the following terms The term shall consist of twelve weeks, for all common English studies the tuition will be six dollars per term for each scholar; for the higher branches of Mathematics and Latin and Greek, eight dollars No scholar will be admitted for a less time than half a term

By order of the Board,

EZRA FISHER, Ch'm.

W T MATLOCK, Sec'y

FROM EUROPE.

IRELAND.

The Anti-Rent conspiracy in Ireland is extending throughout all parts of that ill-fated land The local journals are filled with accounts of the abduction of crops There can be no doubt that in the Southern, and in parts of the northern provinces there is a general determination on the part of the peasantry to defraud landlords of their rents to such an extent as would seem calculated to consummate the ruin of the country

The fearful effects of the potato blight of the fever, the cholera and other diseases by which Ireland has been desolated, seem likely to be far exceeded by the calamitous results of the moral pestilence spreading rapidly throughout the land A conflict, attended with fatal results, took place on the 13th, at Killaly, in the Kings county, in which three policemen were killed or mortally wounded, and several others were . riously injured Several volleys were subsequently fired into the barracks, whither the survivors of the constabulary had been compelled to retreat, and the corn was carried off in triumph by the peasantry The excitement growing out of the dismissal of Lord Roden from the magistracy, seems likely to lead to very serious results Orangemen and Repealers are once more glaring at each other with the malice of fiends The Orangemen of the North are preparing for a grand field day on the 5th of November, the anniversary of the gunpowder plot, which, if not prevented by the strong arm of the law, can hardly fail to end in the shedding of blood There is no abatement in the spirit of the Repealers at Conciliation Hall and the rent is on the increase

FRANCE

The deliberations of the National Assembly on the 12th and 13th ult, were almost wholly devoted to the report of M Thiers on the Roman question The report is decidedly conservative, and at variance with the expressed views of the President's letter to M Ney. The conclusion at which M Theirs arrives is, *that liberal institutions are incompatible with the independence of the Pope as a temporal Sovereign*, AND THAT WHERE THE INDEPENDECE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE ARE AT ISSUE, THE LATTER OUGHT TO GIVE WAY! It is not believed that the views of M Thiers will be responded to by the French nation—and it is certain that both the matter and style of the report are very unsatisfactory to the President. His displeasure found vent in a letter to M. Odillon Barrot, in which he informed him that the sentiments expressed in his letter, and the policy it proposed, were those which should be applied to the regulation of the affairs of Rome, and which alone appeared to him compatible with the interest, the honor, and the dignity of France

At a Ministerial Council held subsequently, it was decided that the Government would follow exclusively the policy

laid down in the letter of the President on the affairs of Rome, the effect of which resolution will be it is said, to cause M Falloux and General Rulhieres immediately to retire from the Ministry.

No action had taken place on the part of the Assembly to indicate the views of the majority on the report of M. Thiers, but there was a rumor from Paris on Thursday that the difficulty between M Thiers and the President had been satisfactorily adjusted.

ROME.

The accounts from Rome are the reverse of satisfactory, the return of the Pope is still talked about, but when it may take place is still the subject of conjecture There has been a misunderstanding between one of the cardinals and M de Corcelles The Frenchman, being offended at a letter received from the ecclesiastic, complains of the number of traitors still tolerated in the Eternal City The point was referred to the Pope, who disapproved of the Cardinal's conduct, and set him aside

Garabaldi has left the Island of Santa Madalena for Gibralter, whence he will sail for London, and ultimately, it is said, to America.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

A treaty between Austria and Prussia was signed at Vienna on the 20th of September, and ratified by Prussia on the 10th October, which provides that Austria and Prussia shall assume the administration of the central power of the German Confederation in the name of all the governments of the confederation, until the 1st of May, 1850, unl" s this power cannot be transferred to a definitive administration before that period

Gen. Haynau, in his administration of the military affairs of Hungary, loses no opportunity to maintain the sanguinary character that has so universally been applied to him He has thus far succeeded *in murdering, under the guise of a court* martial, thirteen Hungarian Generals, who delivered themselves up at the close of the war, and induced their soldiers to lay down their arms To make the tragedy display a suitable catastrophe, Count Bathyany, the Prime Minister of Hungary, *has been shot,* under circumstances which will forever make the Austrian name synonymous with cruelty, treachery and dishonor To render the last hours of this brave and accomplished noblemen as bitter as possible, he was sentenced to a malefactor's, instead of a soldier's death. To avoid the ignominy of the halter, the wife of the patriot had a dagger conveyed to him in his linen, with which to anticipate his doom. The Count did not succeed in the attempt at suicide, but his throat was so much injured by the wound he had inflicted that he prevented his murderers from strangling *him by the cord* He fell, pierced to the heart by the bullets of Austrian soldiers, his last words being "*My country forever!*" Some ladies of the highest class endeavored to dip their handkerchiefs in the blood of the fallen patriot, but were prevented by Austrian bayonets

Several hundred officers of those furnished with passports from Comorn, have passed through Berlin on their way to the west, some are going to America. Klapka is said to have been among these refugees, and to have embraced the resolution of crossing the Atlantic with three hundred others

According to Lloyd's Vienna Gazette, Hungary is to be divided henceforth into ten districts, each district to have its own provincial government, the deputies to be chosen by a majority of votes of the population

Indian Difficulties.

WASHINGTON, Oct 13, 1848.

There is reason to apprehend a serious disturbance among the Indians on the south western frontier, through the knavery of certain whites, assisted as it is believed, by the present Indian Sub-agent for the Seminoles It will be remembered that, during the Florida war, about the worst enemy our troops had to contend with was certain runaway slaves, who had fraternized with the Indians, and who fought with a desperation made doubly fierce by the fear of being again reduced to servitude. The commander of our forces, under authority from the Government, sent word to them, guaranteeing their freedom, on condition that they would surrender, and assist in persuading the Indians to remove West of the Mississippi Many accepted the proposition, rendered good service, and emigrated with the Seminoles to the West, by whom they were held for mutual benefit, in the gentlest condition of servitude So soon as they had become settled in their new homes, certain citizens of Georgia and Alabama went among them, claimed a large number of the negroes as their property and made a formal demand of the Indians for their surrender The matter was finally carried to the President for adjudication, and was not disposed of until last year Mr Polk required the opinion of the Attorney-General in the premises, which officer happened to be Hon Isaac Toucey of Connecticut. That genleman saw that the question was of a somewhat delicate nature, and did not like to touch it. He, therefore, left Washington for home, and Hon. J. Y Mason becoming Acting Attorney-General, despatched the business in a manner at once adroit and summary. His opinion was, after the most *laborious* investigation, that the negroes ought to be immediately awarded to the Seminoles—*or to their rightful owners!* The opinion was endorsed by the President. With this oracular response for authority, the commander of Fort Gibson proceeded to affirm the right of the Seminoles to the negroes, which, he alleges, he did as a military operation

The claimants, being thus defeated, resolved upon a new mode of proceeding — They now tell the Indians that it was through their (the claimants') agency that the award was made in favor of the Indians, and claim as a consideration one-third of the negroes! And on such a claim they propose to seize the negroes and carry them off forcibly Our Indian Agent, Mr Duval, s onds the movement, and calls upon the commander at Fort Gibson to disarm the negroes The officer declines, and looks to the Secretary of War for instructions. In the absence of Mr Crawford, the matter is referred to Secretary Ewing, and he is the last man to follow the example of Hon Isaac Toucey

The Indians are represented to be in a state of great excitement, and it is much feared that violence will be committed ere they can hear from the Government.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.—We learn by the report made by Grand Secretary Ridgely, that returns have been made from twenty-eight Grand Lodges, which give the following details.

Subordinate Lodges,	1,714
Initiations,	23,350
Suspensions,	6,626
Expulsions,	818
Past Grands,	13,514
P G Masters,	188
Revenue,	$880,389 32
Contributing members,	138,401
Number of brothers relieved,	19,035
" widowed families, do,	1,587
" brothers buried,	1,162
Amount paid for relief of brothers,	$272,174 50
Paid for relief of families,	$33,392 33
" education of orphans,	$6,732 25
Burying the dead,	$51,637 65
Total relief,	$363,943 95

Vermont failed to make her returns, but her membership is full two thousand, which with both parties in New York, will make about one hundred and sixty thousand members under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States

Lodges have been instituted in California and Minesota.

The following complimentary opinions of the Americans, are from a notice of *Douglas Jerrald,* of Horace Mann's educational report As coming from an Englishman so well and widely known, both for his ability and candor, they are worthy of special attention.

"The Americans are running a rapid race with us—a race in which we shall assuredly be vanquished, if the public mind in this country be not awakened in time to the paramount importance of the education of the people Although much has been done by the voluntary exertions of the people themselves—although large sums have been collected in England by the various religious bodies, for schools in connection with the churches and chapels—although great numbers of school houses have been built—and although multitudes of children attend Sunday schools to learn the catechism—yet, notwithstanding all this liberality—all this zeal—all this sectarian rivalry—still larger multitudes receive no education whatever.

It is a fact, which is a disgrace to us, as a nation, that a larger number of the children of the poor grow up in absolute barbarism in England than in any other *Christian country on the face of the globe.* Not that there is any deficiency of zeal, or niggardness on the part of the public to contribute the necessary funds, but simply because no agency short of a national system (such as that of Prussia, or, better still, that of Saxony,) can cope with the evil in its whole magnitude It is indeed time that either emulation or fear should spur us on as a nation to undertake the task With the mighty questions that have yet to be settled in England, it will fare hard with the next generation if the increasing myriads of poor be not better instructed than the poor of the generation now living.

The Americans are wiser than we are in this respect They do not fear that popular education will breed popular discontent, or that religion will suffer from the increase of secular knowledge They look upon an educated man as better and more valuable than an ignorant man—not merely in his moral and religious capacity, but in his capacity as a worker and wealth producer They know that the education of the people will not make the rich poor, but it will make the poor richer. It will not lead to a redistribution of existing wealth, but to a vast increase in the whole wealth of the community

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The hull of a vessel was recently revealed in digging a marl pit at Parkville, West Jersey—12 feet below the surface of the mail, and 18 below the surface of the ground The timbers were fastened together by wooden pins, and no metal of any kind was found about her

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It is estimated that the whole amount of coin *in the world at this time* is 525,000,000 of dollars, of which 380,000,000 is circulating, and 245,000,000 is in bank As the earth's population is set down at 800,000,000, each individual's share of coin, if the whole was equally divided, would be 78 cents

Marine Journal.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

ARRIVED

Aurora,	Kilburn,	from San Francisco
Ocean Bird,		Sandwich Islands
Henry,	Roberts,	"

MARRIED.

In Yam Hill county, on the 1st inst, by Rev G O Burnett, Mr CHARLES BUFFUM and Miss LUCY WALLING All of this county

In Yam Hill county, on the 1st inst, by Rev Thos McBride, Mr WM HAILY and Miss MARCIA MOOR All of said county

In Yam Hill county, on the 1st inst, by Rev G O Burnett, Mr DAVID M JESSE and Miss SARAH J. WATT All of said county

In the town of Lafayette, on the 24th inst, by Rev G O Burnett, Mr ISAIAH M JOHNS and Miss MARY S MARTINS All of Lafayette

DIED

In this city, on the 6th inst., MELISSA, daughter of STEPHEN and ELIZABETH M..K, aged one year and three months

She has gone, she has gone like a lovely flower,
She has faded like light away,
And we weep that earth was too cold a bower,
To have won us her longer stay

She came among us like a beautiful bird,
Oh transient but sweet her lay,
For an angel her notes in gladness heard,
And he bore her in triumph away

She has gone, she has gone to a sunny shore
Where the roses may never fade,
Where blasts and the clouds of time no more
Can cover her path with their shade

PUBLIC NOTICE

BY direction of the commanding officer of this Department, public notice is hereby given to all concerned that the Island, known as Millers Island, lying in the Columbia river, opposite the Hudson's Bay Bompany Saw Mill and from five to twelve miles above Fort Vancouver, is reserved for public uses, and is declared a government reserve

All persons, not properly authorised, are forbidden to make use of said Island for any purpose whatever If any one is found violating this injunction he will be ejected forthwith.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Capt Asst Qr Master, U S A
CHIEF QUARTER MASTER'S OFFICE,
11th Military Department,
Fort Vancouver, Oregon

feb21—3t

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all delinquent administrators, appointed under the late provisional government, in and for the county of Washington, that an adjourned term of the Probate Court will be held at Hillsbo rough, on the first Monday in April next, for the purpose of settling up with all persons acting in such capacities that have not availed themselves of making a final settlement with said Court. By order of Court.

feb21—3t

F A CHENOWETH,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

WILL devote his entire time and energies to business Office at the post office
Oregon City, Feb 21, '50—1y

STEAM ENGINES

THE undersigned will proceed to the United States for the purpose of purchasing steam engines for saw mills, flouring mills and steamboats, together with other valuable machinery, provided he can make contracts for the sale of them here He will deliver engines and other machinery at any point between the mouth of the Columbia and Milwaukie, on the Willamette

Persons wishing to make contracts will call upon the subscriber at any time within thirty or forty days, at the office of Judge Thornton, opposite the Brick Store, in Oregon City G L JOHNSON

Feb 7—tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day admitted James R Robb as a partner, and will here after transact their business under the firm of Geo Abernethy & Co

ABERNETHY & CLARK

Feb 4, 1850—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has just received from New York city, a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, which he offers cheap for cash at wholesale These goods were purchased, at the lowest prices, in New York city and have not been culled in the San Francisco market, as they are landed in Oregon City for the first time since leaving New York. It is proposed to divide these goods into several complete assortments to suit the retail business of the country

Country merchants and all others taking an interest, are respectfully invited to call upon the subscriber in Oregon City, and examine for themselves

D M FROST,
Agent for J Frost, jr.

February 21, 1850

BOOTS & SHOES

Gents Morrocco boots,
do Kip do
Ladies gaiters and slips,
do high shoes,
Gents brogans,
Cow hide boots,
Childrens shoes,
For sale by
G HANAN

Oregon City, February 21, 1850

PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF OREGON

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me by the commanding officer of the troops now garrisoned in Oregon City, that many desertions have lately taken place, and that some thirty or forty soldiers, belonging to the Rifle regiment, are now supposed to be somewhere in the settlement of the Willamette valley, endeavoring to make their way to California

I have conceived it to be my duty to issue this, my Proclamation, calling upon every civil officer of the Territory and citizen thereof to seize the said deserters, and deliver them to any commissioned officer in the service of the United States

"A reward of thirty dollars for each deserter, will be paid to the person or persons arresting and returning them"

I have also thought proper to cause to be published the 15th section of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to ascertain and fix the Military Establishment of the United States," and to make known that it will be strictly enforced against any person or persons who violate its provisions, which section is as follows, to-wit

"And be it further enacted, That every person who shall procure or entice a soldier in the service of the United States, to desert, or, who shall purchase from any soldier, his arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof, and any captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, who shall enter on board such ship or vessel, as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the court, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one year"

The law further provides that every officer, non-commissioned officer, private, and musician shall take and subscribe the following oath

"I do solemnly swear to bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and to serve them honestly and faithfully against their enemies or opposers whomsoever, and to observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States of America, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of war"

Every citizen will see at once that the soldier who deserts is guilty of perjury and not entitled to protection, encouragement, or sympathy from the good people of this Territory, nor is he fit to be amongst you

I do therefore beseech you to seize all deserters, and deliver them to *the commanding or some other* officer of the United States army, or report their whereabouts to the same

Given under my hand, at Oregon City, in the Territory of Oregon, this eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord 1850

JOSEPH LANE

feb21—5t

SALE OF LOTS

WILL take place in Hillsborough (the county seat of Washington county) on the first Tuesday in March next

This town is beautifully situated, in the heart of the finest and most beautiful farming country west of the Rocky mountains, for health and beauty it is unsurpassed in all Oregon For the information of the public unacquainted with the business advantages of this place, a few facts may be stated

The Judges of the Probate Court of Washington county selected and laid off 160 acres of the finest and best land in the county, with a view to the permanent location of the county seat, and had it laid off into lots of fine size—each lot containing near one-half acre,—the streets cross at right angles and are 66⅔ feet in width, it is about the center of the plains and has always been considered the most eligible business point in the country, it is high and rolling, and has a commanding view of the country for many miles around There is under way a grist and saw mill within a mile and a half Surrounded with beautiful groves of fine timber, persons wishing desirable locations would do well to attend the sale

Terms, one-third of the purchase money in hand, the balance in six and twelve months—the purchaser giving bond and approved security The whole of the purchase money will be laid out in public county buildings on the site

By order of Court.

The contemplated railroad from Pacific City to LaFayette, will pass through Hillsborough

feb21

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 25th day of January, A D, 1850, letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the County Commissioners Court, in and for the county of Marion, in Oregon Territory, upon the estate of David Carter, deceased, late of said county All persons, having claims against the said estate, are hereby notified and requested to exhibit the same to the undersigned, or to the said County Commissioners' Court, for settlement, within nine months from the date hereof All claims not exhibited within the time fixed by law will be forever barred VIRGIL K PRINGLE,

Admr of the Estate of David Carter, dec.

feb21—3t

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, whereas, letters of administration have been granted me by the Probate Court, in and for the county of Washington, in the Territory of Oregon, upon the estate of Joseph Yall, deceased, late of the county and Territory aforesaid, bearing date of the 19th day of January, therefore, all persons having claims against said estate will bring them forward, for allowance, to the administrator within twelve months after the date of the above named letters, or they may be ever precluded from any benefit from said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within three years from the date they shall be forever debarred JAS W CHAMBERS,

Adm'r of the estate of J Yall dec

feb21—3t

NEW GOODS!

JUST received per Bark O C Raymond,

2000 lbs Rice	[illegible]
3000 " Sugar	4 [illegible] mills
30 gross matches	6 bales candle wicking
2 boxes India rubber cloth	15 boxes soap
100 pr blankets	50 kegs nails
20 boxes tobacco	3 boxes pipes.

MEDICINES

Calomel	Paregoric
Pow'd Jalap	Laudanum
" Ipecac	Ess Peppermint
" Rhubarb	Bateman's Drops
Sulph Quinine	Opodeldoc
Gum Camphor	Godfrey's Cordial
Castor Oil in half pint, pint and quart bottles	British Oil

For sale at the Brick store, by
ABERNETHY & CLARK.

Oregon city, Nov. 1st 1849.

POETRY

For the Oregon Spectator

Our Mother in Heaven.

BY C. W SHANE

And shall we never, never see the face
Of her who cared for us in hours of infancy,
Who watched the opening bud of our existence,
Whose ever wakeful eyes told unto us,
That nought on earth within her reach
Should be from us withheld:
From us whose tiny form,
From morn 'till even', from even' 'till morn,
Through all her anxious cares was ne'er forgot
Nor did she e'er neglect to mark the sweet impress
Of a mother's earliest ever constant love
Upon our young and tender cheek
And as a tear almost unconscious stole away
From eyes so young, so void of care,
And ran upon that little cheek in search
Of another home,
How quickly, softly then
The sweet impress of lips of riper years
Did wipe away that tear, and left instead
A mark, which though to man appeared to be
Entirely lost forgotten, but was not forgotten
By the one who did the precious boon receive,
For yet in after years, through all the sad
And mournful changes of this ever-fleeing life,
The man did not forget that early, sure,
And constant love
And shall we never hear the voice of her
Who kindly gently spake to us, reproved us
When we, in our boyhood's gay and foolish hours,
Forgot to think and act with care
But oft did deeds against that mother's will,
And sought our present joys more than the wise
And gracious counsels of that mother dear,
Who wished to check our wayward, downward course
To ruin far, and told us oft of "Wisdom's ways,"
Whose ways are pleasantness and joy
Nor did she e'er forget the rod, to bring us under,
And to check us in our wandering course,
When caution, care, advice, command were all
Upon us lost
And shall we never see that dear that careworn brow,
Which has through all our various line
Let anxious care, which time but more fixed
When in our downward dark career, that brow
Was covered o'er with anxious care for us,
And sought relief in silent, deep but earnest prayer
To him whose God was Abraham's God
And shall we never yet again behold those eyes,
So often filled for us, when we did leave
Our fathers house, to seek within the walls
Of learning far from home that ancient lore,
Which piled on shelf was studied over and over
Or shall we never see that form so dear,
That never changing form, those glassy eyes,
Those sunken cheeks, those fixed lips, and never changing brow!
Oh! shall we never see again those eyes
With pleasure fill, these sunken cheeks again display
Their livid hue, those lips give sweet impress,
Nor that form move forth with joyous step!
Oh yes! we yet again that form shall see
When Angels bright, Archangel clear shall sound
That trumpet loud, and call the dead to life
Then she will usher forth with joy, and in a body new,
With garments white, washed clean and clear
In Jesus' precious dying blood
Oh yes! I then will see my mother dear,
And never, never lose that lovely sight
But with one eye we'll see, one ear we'll hear one voice aloud
We'll sweetly sing the song of praise to him
Who once was slain but lives to evermore

COMMUNICATIONS

For the Spectator

"Old Rye Whiskey, Old Apple Brandy--very choice.

[We cordially give place to the following from a frank and open-hearted friend We stand corrected The Minstrel King has said—"Let the righteous smite me, it shall be a kindness" We confess we were caught napping that time We have declined similar advertisements since, and here announce that we will not become a partaker in other men's crimes, by advertising the sale of intoxicating spirits]

Mr Editor —I find in the fourth volume of the Spectator, number four, in an advertisement headed "Brig John Petty,' that among almost the first things noticed for sale are "Old Rye Whiskey" and "Old Apple Brandy,' and the more to attract attention is added "very choice" The proprietor gives the people of Oregon to understand, that these things were "selected expressly for this market" and to cover the whole, we are told—"that those who may be disposed to purchase" can be accommodated, "either by wholesale or retail,' and the promise is, "to lay out sufficient inducements to dealers' No doubt this promise has been fulfilled to the letter; for "Old Whiskey" dealers never fail to "lay out sufficient inducements" before "wholesale" or "retail purchasers—they perfectly understand this part of the business

Now, Mr Editor, I do not believe that the inhabitants of this country feel themselves very highly complimented by the introduction of "Old Rye Whiskey' among them, or by being told, through the only public journal published in their midst, that "Old Rye Whiskey" and "Apple Brandy" were "selected expressly for this market" The majority of the people of Oregon once uttered their voices, in language not to be misunderstood, "prohibit' the use, manufacture and introduction of intoxicating drinks," as a beverage, in Oregon And but for a time-serving "Legislature," "prohibit" would have been connected or incorporated with the "Organic Law of Oregon It is there by a vote of the people, and public opinion has not changed on this subject Even those who think there is no harm in occasionally taking a dram, are opposed to the introduction of "spirituous liquors" into this country It is not believed that it would in any way contribute to the happiness, prosperity, or industry of the people, to have a free circulation of intoxicating drinks among them To the absence of these drinks, is Oregon indebted for her past good order, success and morality, and in the continued absence of "Alcohol," no man can foretell her future greatness We may venture to assert, however, that Oregon will be the richest, the happiest, and farthest advanced in arts and sciences of any portion of the globe, or she may be the most poverty-stricken, miserable and ignorant hemisphere upon which the sun ever shone It is for her sons and daughters to form her character, and say which she shall be If they tolerate "Old Rye Whiskey," "Ichabod" may be written on her future greatness Let every man, woman and child exert the influence which they may against the use of "intoxicating drinks," and give the man who would introduce them here to understand that he is an unwelcome visitor to our shores. Shame on the man who would disturb the peace and harmony of this community, by the introduction, manufacture or sale of that destructive fluid I hope the pages of the Spectator will never again be stained by giving publicity to the sale of "Old Rye Whiskey" in Oregon Some few might be gratified to see such notices; so there are some who would be pleased to see a public brothel advertised But public sentiment will revolt at such innovations For the love of money, however, men will plead justification for almost anything The love of money induces men to steal, rob, murder, etc And the love of money may induce men to aim a destructive blow at the civil, literary and religious liberties of Oregon by flooding the land with "Old Rye Whiskey" or other intoxicating fluids It is a matter almost worthy of record, for future preservation, in the chronology of this country, that, for the first time, 'Old Rye Whiskey" was advertised for sale in Oregon in the fourth volume number four of the Oregon Spectator UPSILON

The United States and France.

The French Minister at Washington, M Poussin, has been dismissed by our Government. The cause is a series of grossly insulting letters written to our government They refer to claims of French citizens During the war with Mexico, a Frenchman at Vera Cruz purchased a quantity of tobacco, which had been seized by agents of the American army, knowing it to be private property, and as such subject to the rules of war As soon as the Commander of Vera Cruz, Col Childs, heard of the transaction he caused the tobacco to be restored to its rightful owners, and to the Frenchman his purchase money A military commission held afterwards, approved of Col Childs's action, which was also confirmed by Gen Scott The matter was supposed to be there ended Another case, was that of a wrecked French vessel, the Eugenia, the captain of which applied to the Commander of the sloop Truxton, of the blockading squadron to help his vessel off The required aid was rendered, and the commander of the Truxton demanded salvage which was refused, and the Eugenia after being detained thirty hours was permitted to go free The conduct of the commander of the Truxton was approved by Commissioner Clifford, to whom the case was afterwards referred, and here this case was supposed to be ended

In February last, Mr Poussin presented to Secretary Buchanan a large claim on the part of the Tobacconist Frenchman for the difference between the price he paid for the Tobacco, and the price for which he sold it A Court of Inquiry was held, before which Col Childs appeared as a witness, and it was decided that the original adjustment of the affair was just and sufficient. the claim was therefore refused The decision was transmitted to the State Department, by which time Mr Clayton had become Secretary of State After due examination he affirmed the decision of the Court — Upon this, Mr Poussin wrote an insulting letter to the Secretary, in which he assumed that Col Childs had perjured himself before the Court of Inquiry, and that the government had done unjustly As a special courtesy, his letter was returned to him for reconsideration, giving him liberty to withdraw it, or place it on file in the State Department He insisted on sustaining his allegations, but was told that argument was not required. it was a favor of etiquette, he could withdraw the offensive letter, or place it on file. He finally erased a portion of the offensive matter, the letter was filed, and here the matter was thought at end

This insult was set down as a matter of inadvertance Mr Poussin was very soon presented the claim of the captain of the Eugenia, for thirty hours detention, after being saved from total wreck The case was given over to the Secretary of the Navy, Mr Preston, who upon full examination, confirmed the original decision, and denied the claim Upon the Mr, Poussin wrote a still more insolent letter, insinuating the dishonorable, repudiating character of this government, its want of honesty and good faith, and ended by saying "he was sorry to find the American Government so utterly insensible to the dignity and so ignorant of the interests of its Marine service, as it had shown itself to be in this transaction.'

No reply was made to this letter, but with other papers it was enclosed to our Minister at Paris, who was instructed to lay them before the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M De Tocqueville, that he, and the French President, and Government, might know the language then Ambassador had seen fit to use This was done, with confidence on the part of our Government, that full reparation would be made De Tocqueville replied to Mr Rush, after examination of the letters and facts connected, *that the French Executive saw no occasion for its action, and that there had evidently been unnecessary recrimination on BOTH sides,*" thus directly inculpating our Government

This reply was submitted to Gen Taylor, who immediately directed that no further correspondence should be held with the French Minister, and that his passports be at once made out and tendered to him, Secretary Clayton was directed also to instruct Mr. Rush to inform M De Tocqueville, *that his opinion upon the conduct of the American Government had not been solicited, that action was expected, no opinion*—and that here he received this information, M Poussin's passports would be tendered him The passports were sent to the French office of Legation on Friday, and it is evident M Poussin knew nothing of the fact on Monday night, as he was then at the Art Union, where he responded to a toast complimentary to M De Tocqueville He learned it, however, on Tuesday and left for Washington

The result of this affair can only be guessed at France may retaliate by refusing Mr Rives, which will only increase the difficulty One thing, however, is certain This Government has taken its firm stand on a question of national honor, which is the dearest and tenderest of national interests, and following the example of Gen Jackson, it will not recede an inch It is intimated that France, now on a good footing with England, Russia, Austria, and Naples—the three last leagued against liberty—is inclined to quarrel with the United States, and has been selected by her backers to open the campaign Indeed, a member of the French Government is said to have remarked, that if France went to war—after butchering the Roman Republic—it would not be with England, Austria, nor Russia but *with the United States* This may or may not be, and it matters not. Assured that they are right, the American people will not shrink from a combat with all Europe, if it shall see fit to insult American honor, or aggressively intrude upon American rights We say, however, such a war—a war upon the ocean—will bring to commerce, but it will not be to *American* commerce alone The stars and stripes float over the seas and can play their part for a day, or half a century. Our ship yards can build vessels faster than European cannon can batter them down; our furnaces can found engines for steamers, and cannon, and mortars, and balls, and bayonets, until despotic Europe shall grow sick of war meanly and uselessly provoked And if our commerce drops for a time on the seas, industry will redouble on land, and the citizen will turn soldier in *the cause of his country's honor, and his* blows against the people trampling-tyrants of Europe, will fall heavily, as they fell in 1776, in 1812, and on Mexican insolence in 1847 And not a few millions of down-trodden Irishmen, Frenchmen, Germans Poles, Hungarians, and Italians in Europe will rejoice to see their task-masters, learn a lesson of humiliation at the hands of a *genuine* republic—a republic of 25,000,000 united freemen, fighting for a common honor, a common glory

France may crush poor Rome—may set Popes on temporal thrones, and win herself eternal shame by slaughter, which she calls victory—but she will find here a different class of Romans She will find this no sham Republic, no "nest of assassins," but a nation and a people, peace loving, but determined never to recede from their liberty, their faith, their honor, we must teach the nations of Europe from the start, even now, if it be necessary, that insolence and brow beating will not be borne by Americans, whether it come from England, France, or the whole batch of empires combined We do not court war, but would avoid it, and in either case the best means is to stand ready and firm for any and every assault The republic grows lusty and beautiful against the shores of two oceans—against the icy north and the torrid south, and it can do Herculean work in peace or war It will cry peace while the nations are for peace, but it will do battle fiercely and triumphantly when the nations come howling for war. Let the President of France think well of it Let him remember the fate of a *greater*—Napoleon, ere he rise from an eagle's nest to be hurled down by the eagles of freedom, as a broken winged kite —[Sun

The Isthmus —In a letter from our correspondent at Panama, dated Sept 25th, he says,

"So scarce have provisions become in this place, and so exorbitant have lately been prices for every common article of life (food of all sorts), that a company has been set on foot to navigate the coast with two small steamboats, to be procured from England, and by the help of which it is proposed to supply the market of Panama with the produce of the coast, which is very large, and has now no means of being placed here, but by the conveyance of the *dug out*, which is very tardy and very expensive

"I have no doubt the market would be bountifully supplied, but whether prices would be lowered, considering the expenses of the steamers, and moreover, whether the trade would be sufficient to defray such expenses, is quite another consideration. However, I hear "the steamers are coming"

Notice to Shipowners & Merchants

THE undersigned, having been appointed agent for the disposal of lumber manufactured at Oregon City, Clackamas and Milwaukie, seven miles from Oregon City, the present head of navigation of the Willamette, and will be ready at all times to contract for shipping or sale by the cargo or retail, assorted lumber, square timber, shingles, &c, &c

He is also an agent for a line of vessels running between San Francisco, California, and this place Vessels will be loaded with great dispatch, as the cargo can be taken from the wharf shore or rafts

LOT WHITCOMB

Milwaukie, January 8th, 1850

LOOK!!

IN consequence of the late freshet, the undersigned were compelled to box up their goods and suspend for a time, but are now pleased to notify their good patrons, that they are now reopening their goods on Main street, next door below Col Loring's quarters and opposite Campbell and Smith's store They have also a general assortment of merchandise on board the Barques Louisiana and John W Cater and Brig Almonia—all of which are now at or near Portland We hope in a few days to have them all here in readiness for sale J D & W C HOLMAN

Oregon City, Jan 24, 1850

SCHOOL BOOKS

THE undersigned has received for sale, at his office opposite the brick store, in Oregon City, a large assortment of school books, consisting of Latin and Greek grammars, Latin and Greek readers, works on Geometry, Meteorology, Botany, Physiology, natural history of birds, natural history of quadrupeds, chemistry, natural philosophy, history of the United States, English grammars, arithmetics, school readers, school dictionaries and spelling books, together with many others not here enumerated

J QUINN THORNTON

January 24, 1850—tf

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on my land claim, situate and being in Lewis county, in Oregon Territory, described on the record as being on Baker's Bay, and beginning at John Edmond's N E corner, thence running along said Edmund's line two miles to the coast, thence north half a mile to a stake, thence east two miles to Baker's Bay Said claim has been recorded by me in the Recorder's office in Clackamas county, with certification on the face of said record of my intention to record said land claim in said Lewis county as soon as there shall be an office in said county in which to record the same

All persons are especially cautioned not to purchase of any part of said claim of Elijah White or of any of his agents or associates

THOMAS CLAIBORNE

February 7, 1850 —2t.

JUST RECEIVED per bark Diamond, and for sale at the Brick Store,
16 cases looking glasses,
1 cask butt hinges,
3 cases brads, ½ inch to 2 inch,
2 casks sad irons,
3 casks door latches,
1 cask rim locks,
1 cask brass candlesticks,
House and ship carpenter's broad axes,
Dinner bells, shoemaker's awls,
Curry combs, horse cards, &c, &c

ABERNETHY & CLARK

Oregon City, Oct 18, 1849 —tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST received per brig Seguin,

Broadcloths,	Tea, coffee, pepper,
Cassimeres,	Cassia soap,
Suspenders,	Walnuts, raisins,
Fine shirts,	Rice, saleratus,
Cashmere and Woolen shawls,	Tinware, assorted,
	Small rope, bridles,
Linen hkfs,	Glass, nails,
Linseys,	Door latches,
Red and yellow flanels,	Carpenters tool chests complete,
Artificial flowers,	
China dressing cases,	Extra chewing tobacco,
Ladies scarfs,	Nests wooden tubs,
White blankets,	Patent pails, &c, &c,

Also per bark John Potter,
177 bags Liverpool salt, 24 bags fine salt

S M HOLDERNESS.

Oregon City, Feb. 7, '50

SAW MILL FOR SALE

EMBRACING the following items of machinery, at Portland, per bark Ann Smith
1 double crank,
2 pinions for rack,
4 bands for log shaft,
4 " upright,
4 " "
1 wrist,
4 bands for water wheel shaft,
2 P blocks for upright "
2 " log " "
2 " rag " "
2 gudgeons for water wheel,
2 stops for upright shaft,
2 steel nuts for "
4 truck wheels on two axles,
6 rag segments,
1 centre for do
1 rag wheel shaft,
2 bent pinions,
12 " segments,
24 bolts for segments, } wrought iron,
12 " rags, }
1 feed shaft,
20 carriage racks,
1 rag wheel centre,
4 wood screws,
3 cold chisels,
3 cant hooks,
8 small dogs,
2 P blocks and caps for feed shaft,
4 bolts for do
1 eye ball and two rings,
1 sett saw gate slides,
1 gunning machine,
2 gudgeons for log shaft and upright,
In all 2502 pounds machinery Also,
1 complete sett of tools and chest,
2 kegs nails and spikes, assorted,
1 grindstone,
3 mill saws, one cross cut saw and one doz files
Enquire of the owners,

C S. COOVER & CO

Portland, Feb 5—2t